The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,928.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First Insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on the 25th April 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	April. 25	Leave Columbo	May. 5
,, Carwar	27	,, Galle	6
,, Mangalore	28	,, Negapatam	7
,, Cannanore	28	,, Pondicherry	7
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Madras	9
,, Calicut	29	,, Coconada	11
,, Beypore	29	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Cochin	30	,, Bimlipatam	13
,,	May.	,, Gopanlpore	13
,, Tuticorin	2	,, False Point	14
		Arrive CALCUTTA	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris, Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, bUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, MOHAMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 24th April, 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by 8 monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st

of each month, and

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£6
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	48	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fares.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLRAT BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 350 tons, Mossiat, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhallen, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF PEKIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

SHIP FREIGHT INWARDS.—It is hereby notified, that at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, HELD on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, it was unanimously resolved that the Agreement of 1858, as subsequently revised in 1863, regarding the payment of Inward Freight, be cancelled, and that in future payment should be regulated in conformity with the following Resolutions :—

I.—"That the payment of Inward Freight when stated simply in sterling, shall be made at the rate of 2s. per Rupee."

II.—"That the payment of Inward Freight when stated to be payable in sterling, at the Current Rate of Exchange, shall be made at the Current Rate of First-class Credit Bills at 6 Months' Sight on London."

By order of the Committee of Management,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to intimate that he has secured the Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privage of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale tooencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the publike.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool *vii* Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £30 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Corbin, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 22nd April, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Reddiford, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure; in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, 650	,,	,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. R. Eyeley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

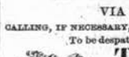
THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

To be despatched in June at end of May.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has exclusive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice.....	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April 1871. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Buggy and Mare, at the "Re rest," Mazagon.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Residence as above, the valuable Household Furniture of W. G. Lawson, Esq., changing his residence, consisting of rich cut-glass ware, dinner, breakfast and dessert sets, plated dish covers and cruet frames, tea set, salver, bread basket, spoons and forks, ice pitcher, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, rich open-carved blackwood furniture, such as circular, card, dining, and centre tables, conversation couches and reclining chairs made to form a tete-a-tete, drawing, dining, and easy chairs, sideboards, chiffonier, safe, fancy single and double screens, brass bedstead with mattress, pillows, and curtain complete, brass child cradle, pressen, large and small cheval glasses, large washing and dressing tables with furniture, towel horses, pictures, hanging, reading, and table argand lamps, carpets and rugs, bath-room furniture, dispense articles, cooking utensils, mats, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Buggy.
1 Mare.

The above will be on view two days previous to the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TRAVELLING STEAM CRANE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., in the Bombay Reclamation Company's Godown, at Colaba :—One 3 Ton Travelling Steam Crane,
Hummum Street, 22nd April 1871. MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a good quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T. Cloths, &c., &c.

2 Cases of Bengal Stripes
5 ditto Black Unions
3 ditto Assorted Hats and Caps, &c., suited to the Indian Market.
41 Cases Superior Moselle and Hock.
Few Lots of Valuable Books.
2 Cases 900 pieces 39 inch by 10 yards, Book Spitz
1 ditto 1400 ditto 30 inch by 10 yards, Red and Cazoore Ganze
2 ditto 270 ditto 39 inch by 10 yards, Allera Leppets
1 ditto 150 ditto 39 inch by 10 yards, Spitz and Stripe do.
1 ditto 159 ditto 38 inch by 10 yards, Spot ditto
1 ditto 900 ditto 42 inch by 9 yards, Linen Union Photees
2 ditto 40 ditto Long Elle
10 Bales 300 lbs. each No. 40, Turkey Red Twist
6 ditto 300 pieces Grey Shirting, 8½ lbs
2 ditto 500 ditto T Cloth, 7 lbs

AT 1 P.M.

One good and sound Dog-cart with Grey Arab Horse, seven years old, Harness complete.
One Bay thorough-bred Australian Horse, fresh five about 15-1 Mare.
One Bay thorough-bred Australian Horse, Lucifer, six years old, 14-1
One Grey thorough-bred Australian Horse, 5 years old, Harkaway, about 16 hands
One Bay Arab Galloway, 5 years old, 13-2 very fast Champagne Charley
The above Horses are the property of Major Crosbie, reducing his stud, as he is going up-country
A quiet and handy-built Fancy Phaeton by Robert Ness, with set of Brass Mounted Carriage Harness
A Serviceable Hansom
One Bay Australian Mare, Kitty, 8 years old. A capital Hunter and Hack, and a good serviceable Mare, perfectly quiet, and has carried a Lady.
A Dray Cart and Horse.
The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay—
A handsome high-caste flea-bitten Grey Arab Riding Horse, 7 years old, 14-2.
A Bay Arab Horse, 5 years, 14 hands.
A very high-caste Grey Arab Horse, 7 off 14-2).

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, an invoice of best Plain, painted and ornamented Single Family and Children's Bedsteads, Cradles, &c., best solid leather cylindrical and other Portmanteaux and Trunks of sizes, Mother o'pearl Portfolios, and Album Books, Iron Napkin Rings, Tooth, Nail and shaving Brushes, Travellers' Iron Bedsteads, folding in a Canvas Bag, assorted Bird, Parrot, and Canary Cages of new invention, Brass Turkey Rivers and Rubbs, Patent Wardrobe Brackets, (Brass), Copper Jelly and Cake Moulds, and 1 sample case of sundry articl s.

As also one Iron Fire-proof Safe, Cottage Piano, Harmonium, and a few articles of Fu niture, &c., such as a pair of Blackwood Reclining Couches, Cupboards, Tables, Books, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

SALE OF Landed Property in Hussunkhan Khullipa Row without the Fort.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, all the piece of Faunday land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Hussunkhan Khullipa Row, without the Fort of Bombay, containing seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a Mahomedan Mosque, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Chanubhoy Tar Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Cazi Mahomed Peer Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly for many years occupied by Sheikh Nasar Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed and their tenants, and are now occupied by the members of the family of the said Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and the said Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed and their tenants, and are or lately were assessed under No. 24, and known as the property of Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed.

The conditions of sale and further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Bores Bunder, a large quantity of Cotton Sweepings.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to se l by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the sole property of Captain R. Newton Young, proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereaft r.

The Catalogues and the proper y on view, three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., at the MUNICIPAL STORES, ESPLANADE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovemen ioned place, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Office Furniture, such as Writing Tables, Chairs, Record Presses, Screens, Towel Horses, Koskus Checks, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, on C Springs, by Nees, of Long Acre, at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 24th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, &c., the property of W. Wedderburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 20th April 1871. BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

9, Marine Street.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of J. Bapty, Esq., on account of H. Willis, Esq., the handsomely carved Household Furniture, consisting of Cleopatra and Sofa Couches, Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Arms, Rattan, Buba without arm and Easy Chairs, Dressing, Round, Camp and Washing Tables, Sideboards, Hat Stand, Screens, Bookshelf, Bedsteads, Whatnots, Teapoys, Screens, Doors, Camp Cots, Cheval Glasses, Gas and Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Music al Box, Sewing Machine, single barrel Rifle, Bathing Tubs, Books, Glassware and Plateelware.

Also the property of another gentleman not now requiring it, a very n-atly and handsomely carved Blackwood Four-post Bedstead with two Beds, Pillows and Net-curtain complete.

A second-hand double-seated circular-fronted light Brougham complete with Shaft, Pole, &c.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

WITH SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT, containing Judgment of the High Court in the Great Khandeish Case.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1863.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA DRAMATICAL COMPANY

Will perform THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 22nd April, the interesting Play of

BAJUN and MANEEJEY,

Expressly composed for this Company by Mr. KAIKUSRO NOWROJEE KABRAJEE.

Reduced Prices. Doors open at half-past 7 ; Performance to commence at half-p ast 8 P.M.

VIVAT REGINA.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of the above Company being now fully wound up, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE HOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Liquidator's Account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and to hear any explanati n that may be given by the Liquidators.

2. To pass the Extraordinary Resolution in what way the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

VIGO A. KITTREDGE, } Liquidators.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS, }

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NURSEY KHUTTOW, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, died at or near Mathoora, on or about the 13th day of September 1870, and that an application will be made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Ecclesiastical side, by CHOWJEE NURSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Nursey Khuttow, for a grant to him of Probate of the said Will, the persons are therefore apprised of the same.

Dated this 21st day of April 1871.

MACKARLANE AND SKIPSEY,
Applicants' Proctors.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify the arrival of the Barque KINGDOM O' FIFE, from Newcastle, CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the said Vessel are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature, and SEND OFF BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY without delay, otherwise the Captain will land the Cargo, as it comes to hand, at the risk and expense of those concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after leaving the ship's deck.

G. F. FIM & Co.,
Agents for Captain Key, Master of the Barque Kingdom o' Fife.

GOA HOTEL.

This Hotel was OPENED at GOA on the 20th instant, and has been placed under the management of a competent person.

The Proprietors are prepared to accommodate all Foreigners and others desiring a temporary or permanent residence, with Furnished Board and Lodging, and the patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

An excellent Billiard Table is shortly expected.

A. M. GOMES & SONS.

Goa, 22nd April 1871.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. as.
Materia Medica, by Garrod	7 14
Braithwaite's Retrospect, Vol. 62	3 12
Manual of Botany, by Bentley	7 14
Surgeons' Vade Mecum, by Druitt	3 12
On the Construction of Hospitals, by Galton	2 4
Outlines of Chemistry, by Odling	4 12
Strangeway's Veterinary Anatomy, by Johnson and Call	12 0
Handy Book of Anatomica Plates, by Masse and Bellamy..	26 0
Sleep and its Derangements, by Hammond	4 8
Animal Kingdom, by Davidson	4 8
Manual Mineralogy, by Brucen	3 12
First Principles of Chemical Philosophy, by Cooke..	7 8
The Hip, by Bigg ow	2 8
The Knee Joint, by Swain	5 12
Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth and Jaws, by Garretson	20 0

Bombay, 22nd April 1871.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H." at this Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row, Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner, fit for Residence or Offices. Rent and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Landing, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents.

Apollo House.

TO CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The undersigned are prepared to SAW TIMBER by STEAM MACHINERY for persons desirous of converting their own logs. For particulars as to price of Sawing apply to Mr. A. McKenzie, at the Saw Mill, Tank Bunder.

5th April 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED, have just landed a consignment of very

SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,

Comprising

DECANTERS, pair from Rs.	10-8	GUSTARD GLASSES, doz.	
CLARET JUGS, each ,,	7-0	from	Rs. 5-4
LIQUOR BOTTLES pair,,	8-0	FINGER BOWLS, do.	12-8
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, per dozen.....	,, 8-0	BEER GLASSES, do.	8-0
CLARET do.	,, 6-0	SODA WATER, do.	10-8
GREEN HOCK do.	,, 9-8	ICE TRAYS, each from ...	4-3
LIQUEUR do.	,, 6-0	ICE PLATES, doz. from	10-8
PORT do.	,, 5-4	OVAL DISHES, each ,,	10-4
SHERRY do.	,, 6-4	PICKLE JARS, pair ,,	6-8
JELLY do.	,, 5-4	SALT CELLARS, pair ,,	2-4
		FLOWER TUBES, doz ,,	8-0

WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOOD CHEAP CHIT PAPER,

FOR

COMMON HOUSEHOLD OR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

PAPER, 5 quire packet.		ENVELOPES, box of 100.	
Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 12	GENTLEMEN'S size (7 by 4¼ in.)	0 14	1 0
0 14	LADIES' ,, (6 by 4 in.)	0 12	0 14

FINE DEMY PAPER,

PER QUIRE.			PER REAM.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 10	0 12	for Printing or Private scribbling. Excellent Double Milled 20 lbs.	11 0	12 8

CURL PAPER.

QUIRE.			REAM.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 0	0 8	Super White-y-Brown.	4 8	5 0

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

EIN DEUTSCH KV. GOTTESDIENST wird JEDEN SONNTAG ABEND um 45 UHR in der KIRCHE der CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, GIRGAUM, nahe der Grant Road Railway Station, GEHALTEN WERDEN.

LOST or STOLEN, Original and Duplicate BILLS of LADING and INVOICE for 97 Bars and 8 Barrels Coffee, per CANNING, from Colombo, ENDORSED by our Manager, Mr. KAIKHUSHROO HORMUSJEE. The Public are hereby cautioned against negociating same. Whoever brings the same to the under-igned will be REWARDED.

DHUNJEEBHOY and PEROSHAW MERWANJEE,
At Messrs. John Ferrar & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On and after May 1st a REVISION of GOODS' RATES will take place, the particulars of which may be ascertained from all Station Masters, District Traffic Superintendents, and from the undersigned.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 20th April 1871.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution will be held in the Hall of the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE on SATURDAY, the 22nd April 1871, at 6 P.M., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1870 and such other business as may be placed before the Meeting.

The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requ es ed on the occasion.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above COMPANY will be CLOSED from 14th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. BUSTOMJEE H. WADIA, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th April 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the ESTATE of CHARLES HENRY DELAMAIN, late of Dinan, in the Empire of France, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, and a Co.mpanion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, deceased, who died at Dinan, in the Empire of France, on or about the 19th day of November 1870, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said CHARLES HENRY DELAMAIN are required to send their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Ranporeea & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 30th April 1871 next, and that the Ad inist ator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said CHARLES HENRY DELAMAIN without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 30th day of March 1871.

REMINGTON & Co.

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Executor of the Will of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, (not just to Committ-es of his property produced and read at the time of sale) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April 1871, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all those pieces or parcels of LAND or GROUND, called or known by the name of WARUS GUNESHWADY and RATHERCHA DOONGER, otherwise Flag Staff Hill, situate at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, and subdistrict of Mazagon, containing 29,830 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east side thereof by the govin or road leading to Worlee Fort and Colwady, on the west thereof by the sea-shore, on the north side thereof partly by ground belonging to a mosque and partly by land belonging to Moroba Baboojee and partly by ground belonging to Wajeewundas and partly by ground belonging to Wajeewundas Madowdas, and on the south partly by the property of Wajeewundas Madowdas, partly by a hill or hilly ground called Gopchar, and partly by a passage, all which said premises are and have for some time past been unoccupied.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1866, and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order, dated the 11 h day of April 1871, made by the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, it was ordered that MICHAEL ROONAN, the Liquidator of the said Company, BE AT LIBERTY to RESIGN the OFFICE of LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, unless good and sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, in the Chambers of the Sitting Judge, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April, instant, at 11 o'c. And it was further ordered, that if the resignation of the said Michael Roonan be accepted, that the Sitting Judge will, at the same time and place, proceed to appoint an Official Liquidator in the place and stead of the said Michael Roonan.—Dated this 11th day of April 1871.

KER, PRISCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the CRIMINAL COURT ROOM, of the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active for Land and Spinning shares. Government Paper steady.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.

Young, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Delhi.
McCleverty, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, to rejoin, from Poona.
Hampton, Major-General, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Jullunder.
Lambert, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Umballa.
Fellowes, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Jullunder.
Watson, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Lucknow.
Lauder, Captain, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

The following officers will sail to-day for England :—
Campbell, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on medical certificate.
Lynch, Brigade-General, Bombay Staff, on medical certificate.
Loch, Major, Assistant Adjutant General, on medical certificate.
Magniac, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate.
De Fabeck, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on furlough.
Robertson, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on leave.
Hampton, Major-General, Bengal Infantry, on furlough.
Fellowes, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.
Lambert, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, April 19.)

Mr. Augustus William Wallaston, Subordinate Judge of Allahabad, one month's privilege leave, from the 4th April 1871.

Mr. D'Arcy McArthy, District Superintendent of Police, Mynpoory, three months' privilege leave, from 15th April, 1871.

Mr. Walter Erskine Neale, Assistant Settlement Officer, Etawah, six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with the usual subsidiary leave, from 20th April, 1871.

Surgeon Charles Kilkelly, M. B., Civil Surgeon of Allygurh, 35 days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to appear before a Medical Committee at Calcutta, with a view of applying for furlough to Europe.

Surgeon-Major Robert Cockburn, Civil Surgeon of Benares, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th April.

Major Robert Annesley to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Bonares, during the absence on furlough of Major W. T. McGrigor, or until further orders.

Mr. William Ralph Benson, Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimgurh.

Mr. Edward Foster, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Dehra, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Moosaffernuggur, as a temporary arrangement.

Assistant Surgeon C. L. Smith, M. D., H. M.'s 11th Hussars, to hold medical charge of the Civil Station of Muttra, during the absence on leave of Surgeon George Pain.

Mr. David Craigie Halkett, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moosaffernuggur, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. R. Benson, on until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon William Hoe Cooper, Superintendent Central Prison, Benares, to hold medical charge of the Civil Station of Benares, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Doctor Cockburn, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas William Rawlins officiated as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, from the 29th August to the 15th November, 1870, both dates inclusive.

Captain Alfred Oliver, District Superintendent of Police, from Moosaffernuggur to Muttra, during the absence on leave of Mr. William Charsley Thomas, or until further orders.

Captain Thomas James Quin, officiating Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, in the same capacity to Jhansie.

The following officers in the Building and Road Branch are promoted, with effect from the 1st March 1871 :—

To First-grade Executive Engineer.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Baird, Executive Engineer, Cawnpore.

To Second-grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. T. Hamilton, Assistant to Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department.

To Third-grade Executive Engineer.

Captain A. C. Pedy, Executive Engineer, Bareilly.

To Fourth-grade Executive Engineer.

Captain F. D. M. Brown, S. C., Executive Engineer, Ganges River Works.

To Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Sprenger, 5th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

Lieutenant G. T. Plunkett, Agra Division.

Mr. N. A. Chambers, 2nd Allahabad Division.

Mr. W. F. Richardson, officiating Executive Engineer, Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey, passed the prescribed Departmental Standard Examination in Urdu on the 10th February, 1871.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Colonel W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., Joint Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer of Irrigation.

Mr. R. E. Forrest, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Joint Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer of Irrigation, in the absence of Colonel Greathed, or till further orders.

The following promotions are made in the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, from 1st March, 1871 :—

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

From 2nd to 1st Grade.

Captain H. Helsham Jones, R. E.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade.

Captain P. S. Marindin, R. E.

From 4th to 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant T. Howard, R. E.

From First-Grade Assistant Engineer to Fourth Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. A. Dubus.
Lieutenant F. V. Corbett, R. E.
Mr. R. A. Cordner.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

From 2nd to 1st Grade.

Mr. P. Nelson, D. S.
Mr. O. Philpott, L.S.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST APRIL.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cassa	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
China	,, Opium	Rs. 2540 30 per chest	
	Sling Ships	Rs. 2 per bale	
Calcutta	Sail	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Kingdom o' Fife	Key	Shields, Dec. 19.
	Giant Isle	Nacola	Calcutta, March 8.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 19.
	Lalla Rookh	Wilson	North Shields, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Magrator	Grive	Rangoon.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Clementine, Messac, to Havre via Tellicherry.
Ship Robinson Crusoe, McLeod, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—;
Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Helen Scott, to Liverpool.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April			
18	Caroline	Miller	Cochin, March 22.
	Sattara (s)	Ballantyne	Bombay, March 28.
	Timour	Leach	Boston, Nov. 30.
	Cherwell	Hawe	Liverpool, Dec. 21.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April			
17	Minia (s)		London.

DEPARTURES.

April			
16	Queen of the North		Vizagapatam.
	Mongyne		Rangoon.

Passengers arrived per s. Minia—From London to Madras—F H Blanchard, Mr W Blanchard, Mr G. Trounson, Mr W Joseph, and Mr G Reid.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

William Fairburn, 8 casks fire-clay, O S & W Co.
Orchis (s), 15 cases Minton tiles, Scott McClelland & Co.
Hydrabad, 20 cases school slates, John S Elmore & Co ; 2 casks earthenware, B Rhima ; 51 packages glassware, H Allarnkha & Co.
Europe, 48 cases claret, Lawrence & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore (s), 14 cases cheese and 2 cases tobacco, J Suraf Ally.
City of Seringapatam, 150 drums lin-eed oil, T Habutbhoy ; 50 cases copper sheet braziers, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Dilharee, 4 case brandy, Payne & Co.
Prince Oscar, 315 cases brandy, E Rustomjee Mody.
Robinson Crusoe, 5 packages hardware, C Esmalljee.
H A Brightman, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Berar (s), 4 cases printed books, B Sazba & Co ; 25 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co ; 50 cases brandy, David Sassoon & Co ; 2 cases cutlery and 1 case brass hook and eyes, A Abdoolemun ; 12 cases sherry and 1 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co ; 5 cases cheese and 4 cases oilmanstores, S Sorabjee & Co ; 100 cases sherry and 40 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Cartago Nova (s), 1572 casks hard spelter, Thomas Steuart & Co ; 12 cases candles, the L A and A Company ; 7 casks blacking, M Fatta.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 300 cases brandy, N Ardaseer & Co ; 80 cases medoc, 6 cases claret, 6 cases laffie, and 3 cases margaux, Blackwell & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rialto, 42 bales cotton, C Mowjee ; 74 bales cotton, E Noordin & Co ; 52 bales cotton, J Goculdass.
Ophelia, 49 bales cotton, G Premjee ; 50 bales cotton, J Yurria.
Oberon, 17 bales cotton, V Lallochhoy ; 47 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co ; 75 bales cotton, D Cama & Co.
Jeypore, 40 bales hemp, D Morvanjee & Co ; 15 bales cotton, V Vulubdass ; 38 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co.
Shellingo, 25 bales cotton, H Soondersee ; 42 bales cotton, C Ebram ; 50 bales cotton, N Purmanund ; 50 bales cotton, S Mooljee ; 77 bales cotton, A Soondersee.
Robert Kerr, 50 bales cotton, S Mooljee ; 182 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co. ; 35 bales cotton, K Mooltanchand.
Baron Macaulay, 39 bales cotton, G Nursingdass ; 200 bales cotton T Soondersee.
Gatineau, 157 bales cotton, B Choonilall ; 156 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass ; 200 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 50 bales cotton, D Mooljee.
Americana, 100 bales cotton, A Dhoderam ; 200 bales cotton, J Cursondass ; 66 bales hemp, S S Narrelwala ; 500 bundles coir yarn, H R Bulladeen.
Orchis (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 600 bundles myrabolams, S S Narrelwala ; 52 packages dry ginger, N Manordass ; 100 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co ; 400 bales wool, L Enderjee.
Euxine, 200 cwts of bones, Edward Bates & Co ; 500 bales cotton M Thakersey.
Cartago Nova (s), 25 bales wool, H Gangjee ; 5 cases cardamoms, S Mooljee ; 55 bales cotton, Hutchison Dods & Co ; 40 bales cotton, H Gangjee ; 3 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co ; 15 bales cotton, E D Sassoon ; 25 bales cotton, L Damodur.
Western Belle, 950 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.
Andaman, 500 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 480 bags linseed, S Mooljee.
Tennyson, 300 bags linseed, Italli Brothers.
Thunderbolt, 3 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.
Helen Scott, 250 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
St. Fillans, 1,160 bundles coir yarn, S S Narrelwala.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 40 cases cassoomba and 25 cases lac, Jones Scott &Co.
Varuna, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Decan (s), 8 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.
Berar (s), 153 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Decan (s), 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.
Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

White Jacket 4,003 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Red Cross, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co ; 100 bales cotton, J Treebhowundass.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Baringa, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Constance, 28 bales cotton, N Purmanundass ; 36 bales cotton, H Pursotumdass ; 32 bales cotton, C Pranjeevandass ; 370 bundles sharkfins, A Munjee.
Travancore (s), 23 bundles fishmaws and 86 bundles sharkfins, S Sallay Momed ; 6 bundles E teeth, A R Fuzul ; 80 bales cotton, C Ebram ; 200 bales cotton, H E Elias ; 600 bundles sharkfins, A Munjee ; 150 bales cotton, H A Esmail & Co 53 bundles sharkfins, J Fazul ; 51 chests M opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 11 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 11 chests M opium, H Ramgopall.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,

DELIVERED BY

THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,

ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

FOR 1871-2.

MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp, PRICE EIGHT ANNAS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GEORGE—April 21st, the wife of Wm. John George, H. M. Dockyard, at his residence, No. 6, Grant's Buildings, Small Colaba, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRISCOE—April 15th, at Deolalee, the wife of Captain E. J. Briscoe, H.M.'s 14th Regiment, prematurely, of a son, still-born.
EVANS—April 9th, Near Nynee Tal, the wife of Captain E. W. Evans, 1-19th Regiment, of a daughter.
LAWRENCE—April 19th, at Allahabad, Mrs. A. Lawrie, of a son.
NICOLLS—April 18th, at 37, Chowringhee, the wife of Colonel Nicolls, R. E., of twin daughters.
OSBORNE—March 28th, at Rawal Pindee, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne, C. B., 5th Royal Regiment, of a son.
ROLLAND—April 15th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieutenant S. G. Rolland, of a son.
WILLIAMS—April 8th, at Saharunpore, the wife of G. R. C. Williams, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
YORK—April 16th, at Allahabad, the wife of H. K. York, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HECQUET—HECQUET—April 10th, at Delhi, by the Rev. W. Keegan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Marie Sylvain Nemoury Hecquet, Rajpootana State Railway, to Francoise Felix Amelie Hecquet, daughter of Mr. Eugene Hecquet, of Pondicherry.
WEIR—KING—March 25th, at All Saints' Church, Galle, by the Rev. Dr. Schrader, James Weir, Esq., P. and O. Service, to Jane Strens, third daughter of William King, Esq., Sc. D., Queen's University, Ireland, Glenoir, Galway.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871.

DR. LANKESTER, the Coroner for Central Middlesex, has been doing good service in his district, by holding inquests on fatal cases of small-pox. They are mostly cases of unvaccinated children, and by his investigations much light has been thrown upon the defects of our system of vaccination, and opportunities have been afforded to understand the difficulties and obstacles that at present surround the compulsory enforcement of this salutary act.

The *Lancet* calls them "a valuable series of inquests," and implores Dr. Lankester to continue his line of conduct, which after all is only faithfully discharging the important duties of his office. Perhaps no man holding the position of Coroner, has suffered so much opposition from local authorities, boards of guardians, and even the justices themselves, during the performance of what he considers his duty. The repeated squabbles with the St. Pancras Vestry, and the disclosures (fortunately followed by thorough amendment of some of the evils) that are to be attributed to the publicity caused by open inquiry into causes of death, must strike every reader of the home papers as strong proof that such decided steps were necessary in Middlesex, and should also create a feeling that a further recognition of the powers and work of a coroner, whether at home or in India, would tend materially to benefit society at large. Perhaps in no country, so much as in India, do we need such a protection, and it has for many years been our opinion that stringent enquiry into cases of unexplained mortality, and as well those which arise from *preventible* causes, would do much to lessen the evils, and to plainly show at whose door the blame lies for the continuance of epidemics, and a still high scale of mortality. A proper recognition of the real purpose of a "Crowner's quest," and the duties that fall to the lot of that officer does not seem to be generally felt. We see daily notices of inquests, but always on "accidental deaths," or those that are surrounded by extraordinary circumstances. Even these are rarely thorough investigations, and are regarded by the multitude in a wrong light, namely, as simply legal trials. Such is not at all the idea of the office as intended by the statute. It is meant to be merely an inquiry without reference to future results. It is not by any means necessarily offensive, nor does it in every instance imply an assembling of a jury or holding a formal meeting. A coroner, in the right meaning of the term, is a man of known skill and judgment selected by his brother freeholders, or placed in an independent position at the vote of his fellows, "to enquire into occurrences, mysterious or unaccountable, which interfere with the interests or welfare of the people or community." In former days he was empowered to investigate all cases of fire, shipwreck or riot, although no fatal results might have arisen, and deaths of a casual or violent nature only formed a moiety of his work. Certain recent laws and establishment of separate authorities, with reference to some of his prescribed duties, have removed those from his sphere, but he still retains the most important ones, and amongst those none more so than "the consideration of any condition or circumstance that produces such a state of affairs that a death results," in other words, preventible deaths. Lord Derby, in a speech at a dinner in aid of the "Hospital for Sick Children," a month or so ago, said—"We talk about the waste of life in war, do we ever think of the waste of life in peace? I doubt if the most sanguinary battle ever fought has swept off as many human beings as die in England in one year from preventible causes." Dr. Lankester, though not always judiciously, has carried out that portion of his duty and shown some causes of waste. If we calmly look over a scale and classification of the causes of mortality in India, we shall find that the number who die annually from preventible disease must be far greater than in England. Would it not be prudent that more attention should be paid to the office of coroner in this country? Why should it be merely a custom to have such officers in the capital towns and cities, whilst out-stations and districts are unprotected and forgotten? Courts of enquiry into epidemics, lengthy reports of their character and extent, are doing little good, and perhaps because the investigation is not an independent one. It too often happens that the enquiry is made by persons interested or concerned in the circumstances sought to be reported. Government sends its own servants to report to them on their own shortcomings and neglect. The whole affair is in a circle, and whatever disclosures open up, they are too often glossed over, or even disregarded. Let a civil power look into the conduct of our military departments, and good might possibly arise, at any rate the public would know that red tape and closed doors were done away with as far as life and death were concerned, and that protection would be more likely to come if all the facts were brought to light. Broken ribs, suicides in open verandahs, overcrowding, the starvation of paupers and prisoners, would not have roused such attention had it not been for "Crowner's quest," and might have gone on without notice. Every public building used for the residence of human beings should be thus liable to the protective care of a coroner. Prisons, lunatic asylums, and hospitals enjoy such a privilege. Why not our sailors' homes, public schools, and workhouses? Every death should be reported, and no exception made in any instance where the parties were under control, general direction, or not entirely free agents.

There is something more than legal investigation in its simplicity required to protect life in India especially, and that is afforded by a court of simple interrogation and careful searching, devoid of retributive justice. Such is a coroner's court in the olden and true interpretation. Universal in his power, open to the world his enquiries, and independent in his position. Such an officer must be most valuable in preserving life and satisfactorily accounting for death. When, however, we find that the great sanitary question at home is deferred from year to year, that the Queen did not see fit to mention the subject in her last speech, and that no steps seem likely to be adopted to compel a better consideration on the part of local and general authorities for the health and lives of their fellow-men, but little hope can be entertained that in this country we shall see measures carried out to thoroughly investigate preventible deaths and arrange for their obliteration, and for the same reason the work is too large, the object too costly. It hurts human vanity to say so, but it is true. The question of life and death is as important as that of peace and war, and the establishment of a Minister of Health is as politic as those of War and Trade.

CAPTAIN F. SPRING, R. A., Commisary of Ordnance, Bombay, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR H. LOCK, H. M.'s 108th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant General N. D. A., has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

IT is said that either Colonel J. W. Playfair, Chief Engineer, N. D., or Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Merriman, Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, Sind, will act as Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under-Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Colonel Fife, who leaves to-day for Europe.

MR. C. J. WILKINSON has been offered the post of Standing Counsel at Calcutta—to officiate for Mr. Kennedy.

THE French corvette, the Cosmao, 12 guns, Captain Lefebre, arrived at Pondicherry on the 13th inst. She sailed from Aden on 21st March.

COLONEL ANDERSON, Political Agent of Kattywar, goes next week to Balachadee, whence he will return to Rajcote in June.

FOR the summer recess, the young Chiefs who attend the Rajcoomar College at Rajcote will proceed to their respective territories.

THE Strangers' Home at Allahabad has just been declared a workhouse, under section 11 of the European Vagrancy Act XXI of 1869.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was to leave Allahabad by mail-train on Thursday night. His Excellency was to hold a review there on Thursday morning of all the troops in garrison.

THE ship Isabella Brown, in ballast from Colombo to Calcutta, was wrecked on Monday on Saugor sand. The crew was brought up to Calcutta by a Government steamer. No lives were lost.

A SUM of five lakhs has been reserved by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, to meet any expenditure that may be sanctioned for the construction of a railway to the Wurdah coal fields.

MR. HIND, the Assistant Commissioner in Prome, had filed two actions for defamation, one against Mr. W. O. Law, barrister-at-law, the other against Mr. Chill, an advocate practising at Prome or Thayetmyo. The suits arise out of certain letters inserted in the "Rangoon Mail."

INDIA is to contribute to the rehabilitation of the Jardin des Plantes. The Secretary of State for India has directed the Supreme and local Governments to order the officers in charge of botanical gardens to send home plants and seeds to help to re-stock it.

M. MICHAUX, Ordonnateur and Directeur of Pondicherry, has been appointed Acting Governor of the French Settlements in India, during the absence of M. Bontemps, who has obtained eight months' leave of absence to Europe. It is understood that M. Bontemps, who leaves by the Messageries' steamer next month, does not intend to return to India.

THE Supreme Government has sanctioned, at the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the grant of a piece of land valued at Rs. 300, belonging to the village site, to the inhabitants of Mouje Eshnava, in the Boosud talooka, in the Western Presidency, as a site for a dhurmsalla; the erection to be at the expense of the villagers.

The "Indian Daily News" says—"The total shipments of bullion to the East, during 1870, according to a statement completed by Mr. F. M. Page, were £4,507,388, showing a decrease, as compared with 1869, of about one half. Alexandria had increased three-quarters of a million; and Bombay had decreased four millions. To Madras and Calcutta there had been a decrease of one million, and to China and the Malacca Straits, a decrease of about a quarter of a million."

FEARFUL rumours have been afloat during the last few days (says the "Englishman" of the 19th inst.) to the effect that Calcutta was again to be visited by an ice famine, and that immediately. Great has been the consternation produced by these rumours, and great, in proportion, is our pleasure in dispelling that consternation. The good ship Triton, with a cargo of ice, is—we are told—in the river, and the calamity—for we can call it nothing less—which threatened us, has been averted. Let the Ditch rejoice!

THE Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, and Mr. J. Hunter-Blair, acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, were to leave Madras for Europe via Bombay last Wednesday, the former on three months', the latter on two years' leave. Mr. William Hudleston, Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, will act for Mr. Ellis; and Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Collector of Ganjam, who is expected to arrive in a few days from Europe, at the conclusion of two years' furlough, will act for Mr. Hudleston, in the Revenue Secretaryship.

COLONEL GEORGE ROWLANDSON, Superintendent of the Gun Powder Manufactory, will (says the "Madras Mail") bid farewell to India next month, and shortly afterwards retire from the army. Colonel Robert Gadell, acting Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, will succeed Colonel Rowlandson at the Powder Manufactory. Colonel Hay Campbell, whose leave on private affairs was cancelled at his own request in the last "Gazette," will proceed to Europe on medical certificate, and, as we have before stated, Major R. G. F. Henegan will assume charge of the Gun Carriage Manufactory.

A FEW days ago an accident occurred on the chord line of the East Indian Railway, which, though fortunately unattended with loss of life, caused a considerable loss of valuable property to the railway company. Two coal trains came into collision on a bridge about one mile below the Simultala station, the result being that an engine and tender with thirty-two laden coal trucks were thrown over the bridge into the bed of the river, nearly sixty feet below, where they were all smashed to pieces. Two of the iron girders of the bridge were broken, and the piers slightly injured, but the traffic on the line was not stopped for any length of time.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces :—

"Hydro-pneumatic excavator or buildfast for excavating and dredging, or to be used as an anchor, holdfast, or mooring for ships, buoys, bridges, flying-ferries, pontoons, or other bodies or constructions :" by Stewart George Hannas, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, Punjab.

"Improvements in ventilating and cooling railway and other vehicles :" by Richard David Sanders, Mechanical Engineer and Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

"Keyless railway chair for new lines and renewals :" by G. T. Thomas.

"Safety key to be applied to the chairs now in general use on railway lines :" by G. T. Thomas.

"Hand-dredger for sinking wells, blocks, or hollow cylindrical piers of bridges :" by W. Bull, of Lucknow.

"Improved method of manufacturing moulds for moulding artificial stones of various sizes and shapes, composed of lime, mortar, concrete, beton, earth, &c. :" by Captain Thomas Manderson, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Lower Sirhind Division, Department Public Works, Umballah.

"Improved cotton gin, called the Eureka Cotton Gin :" by Edward Jones, for "compressing cotton, jute, wool, flax, or any other material of a compressible nature, in two or more bales at one and the same time by means of a combination of lever and hydraulic powers :" by William Weir, Engineer of Hampden Terrace, Prospect Hill, Glasgow, Scotland.

"Improvements in self-acting lubricators :" by Ernest Von Jeinsein and James Monroe McDonald, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, N. S. of America.

"Improvements in kilns and ovens, and in apparatus employed therewith, chiefly designed for drying and burning bricks, tiles, and ceramic ware :" by Augustus Morand, of Leeds, in the county of York.

THE HON. MR. SEWARD.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has placed a steamer at the disposal of the Hon. Mr. Seward to take him alongside the P. and O. steamer this afternoon.

The party will leave Apollo Bunder at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Seward and party dined with H. E. the Governor last night.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council for the further consideration of the measures proposed to make up the deficit of ten lakhs expected by the Government, was held yesterday. After the reports had been read of the special committees to whom the three bills introduced at last meeting were referred, several petitions were read, one from the Bombay Association petitioning against any further taxation, and the others directed chiefly against the proposed tax on feasts. The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft then proposed the second reading of the bill to provide for the cost of police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force. The first speaker on this proposal was the Hon. Mr. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, who said he agreed with the Hon. Mr. Chapman that the country badly called for a cessation of taxation, but as the public services could not be carried on without additional supplies, the only thing they could do was to provide the means. Of the bills introduced with that object, this one seemed to him the least objectionable, and consequently he would vote for the measure. The Hon. Mr. Stewart then said that he approved of the policy of this bill; but he hoped that if Bill No. 2 was passed, Government might find it unnecessary to resort to further taxation, at least for the present. Mr. Stewart then advocated still further retrenchment if possible, referring particularly to the Public Works Department. He also suggested that it might be possible to delay for yet another year the building of the new lunatic asylum and the jail at Carwar. The Hon. Colonel Kennedy delivered a lengthy exposition of the Public Works portion of the budget, noticing all the items which he thought the Council would probably desire some information upon. In the course of his speech the honourable gentleman undertook the defence of his department from the charges of incompetence which are so often preferred against it. The prevalent opinion of the department, he held, was not founded on fact. Of course any public department or private body concerned with the construction of engineering works on a large scale could not hope to avoid occasional failure, but if a comparison were made between the errors of the Public Works Department in this Presidency and those of either of the great companies that deal with engineering matters in the same locality, he was prepared to say that it would be all in favour of the former, whether the actual or relative money value, or the proportion of failure to first outlay, or the number and extent of the works that have failed be considered. Then he was prepared to swear that the cost of works by the Public Works Department is less than the cost of similar work executed by other large concerns. The public, he thought, assigned too little value to the difficulty of construction in this country in the matter of rainfall, and great alterations of temperature, as well as of dryness and moisture. The Hon. Mr. Mansfield approved of the bill, though he would rather not have had the proviso attached to section 1, and the Hon. Mr. Tucker, in stating his approval of the bill, referred to several statements contained in the Bombay Association petition, showing that they were founded on error. His Excellency the Governor also referred to the erroneous statements of the Bombay Association. The Bombay Association, he said, assumes to itself a high position; its members assumed in this petition to speak on behalf of themselves and their countrymen in this Presidency; it sent communications to the Secretary of State and made representations to Parliament as well as to this Council, and surely it was not too much to ask that an association assuming such a position should at least take the trouble to make itself acquainted with the facts before addressing the Council After further exposing the careless and erroneous statements of the Bombay Association, and particularly directing his observations to Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, who was present, the bill was read a second time. Three honourable gentlemen, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, advised the withdrawal of the bill by which it was proposed to levy a tax on festivals, and His Excellency, though still strongly of opinion that the measure was a good one, expressed his willingness that it should be withdrawn should the public generally think it advisable that that should be done. The bill was withdrawn, and it was understood that the measure substituted would be a graduated marriage tax. The Council then adjourned till Tuesday next at noon.

USEFUL FEMALE FASHION.—In Brittany a very curious matrimonial custom prevails. On certain fete days the young ladies appear in red petticoats, with white or yellow borders around them. The number denotes the portion the father is willing to give his daughter. Each white band, representing silver, betokens 100f. of rents; and each yellow band means gold, and stands for 1,000f. a year. Thus, a young farmer who sees a face that pleases him has only to glance at the trimmings of the petticoats to learn at what amount accompanies the wearer.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

LONDON, 21ST APRIL, MORNING.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Lowe presented his annual Budget.

The receipts for last year (1870-1871, which were estimated at £67,634,000, realized £69,945,200, and the expenditure, which was estimated at £,69,486,000, amounted to £68,548,529.

The receipts for the current year are estimated at £69,595,000, and the expenditure at £72,308,000.

In order to make up the deficit of £2,713,000 resulting from the new military measures, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to levy a tax on lucifer matches, to reorganize the legacy tax, whereby he hopes to realise £850,000. To provide for the remainder of the deficit, he proposes an augmentation in the income tax of one penny farthing, chargeable on a new method at so much per cent. instead of so much per pound.

The tax on matches was subsequently adopted by 201 against 44.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

Severe fighting continued during the whole of Thursday at Neuilly and Levallois. The Versailles troops have been reinforced at Neuilly bridge. Cannonading is incessant.

The Versailles troops have entrenched themselves at the railway station of Asnières.

A decisive engagement is imminent.

The ramparts of Fort Maillot have been ruined on each side.

DEATH OF OMAR PACHA.

Omar Pacha is dead.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was declining.

Fair Dhollera, 6d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes...£12,625,000...Inc. £250,000
Bills discounted ...£20,625,000...Dec. £1,000,000
Bullion .....£22,500,000...Inc. £250,000

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 21ST APRIL.

The s. s. Australia with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 5 A.M. to-day.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

HONGKONG, 15TH APRIL.

The Seagull has been released from custody, pending advices from London. The action for claim for demurrage has been postponed.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, Captain D. Rennoldson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut Ross, R E
Br Genl and Mrs E P Lynch
Col R Young
Mrs Campbell and 2 children
Mr J H M Cox
Mr W B MacTavish
Mr and Mrs Langley
Mr T A Welti
Mr A D Grant
Mr J W Dalrymple
Mrs W Allen
Mr and Mrs Bradford Leslie
Mr F G Gibson
Mr W S Howard
Mr Chevalier
Mr R C Antrobus
Mr G Mills
Col J S Grll
Major M Loch
Mr J C Jones
Capt Trevor
Mr J Pitt-Kennedy
Mr P F Robertson
Mr F Graf
Mr Wardle E Crum
Capt A D C Inglis
Col Raikes
Mr Chisholm
Mr H M Scott.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Major-Gen. and Mrs Browne, and 3 children
Mrs M Grant, and 3 children
Mr W Standen
Lieut-Col and Mrs F L Magnise, and 2 infants
Mr H M Grant
Mrs J J Robinson, and 2 children
Mr John Kyd
Mr and Mrs Watchman, and infant
Mr F Watchman
Asst-Surg Ffolliott
Mr Justice
Mr and Mrs Mason, and 2 children
Col and Mrs Fife, and 5 children
Lieut-Col W L Briggs
Mr and Mrs Glover, and infant
Mr W E Moran
Mrs W G Rowe
Capt Cathcart
Mr John Steel
Rev Edward Davis
Col F E Laing
Mr J Broughton
Capt Lambert
Dr M de Fabeck
Mr D J C

BOMBAY.

WITH THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY of this date, in addition to two extra pages, is issued a Supplement, in pamphlet shape, giving a full report of the Judgment of the High Court, in the Great Khandeish Case, as delivered by Sir M. R. Westropp, on the 12th inst.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The gentlemen summoned for the special jury at the Criminal Sessions are required to be in attendance this morning at the usual hour.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Thursday last about a dozen Parsees assaulted a Purdasee most brutally. Ten of the offenders have been arrested by the police. The Purdasee was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday on board H. M. S. Euphrates, concerning the death of Andrew Kelly, a private of the 88th Regiment. He was about thirty years of age, and was insane. The jury found that deceased had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor whilst in an unsound state of mind.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of this institution will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this afternoon at 6 o'clock, when the report for the year 1870 will be read, and if there be time, a few experiments in electricity will be exhibited by the Honorary Secretary of the Institution.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. M. G. Ranade, Urjim Bawajee, and five others, were charged with stealing articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, the property of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co. Three of the prisoners were acquitted, while the rest were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY perform this evening the very pleasing drama of Bajun and Muneejey, expressly composed for this company by Mr. Kaikuroo Nowrojee Kabrajee. It was this play by which the amateurs of this clever company gained so much fame last year. The mere mention of the drama is certain to ensure a good house.

FROM Khandalla we learn that a tiger has made its appearance in that neighbourhood, and has killed a bullock. Earnest shikarees are out on its track and expect to bag it. We hear that the Collector of these districts shot a panther near Lanowlee on Friday last. The jungles about Khandalla and Lanowlee offer great attractions to those who are fond of such sports, and the climate renders it possible for a well-protected shikaree to be out all day.—*Deccan Herald*, April 21.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP GEEN ISLA, 1,069 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP KINGDOM O' FIFE, 484 tons, Captain J. Key, arrived yesterday from Shields with a cargo of coals, coke, and iron.

MURDER OF A CHILD.

DR. HEWLETT held an inquest on Thursday at New Agreepadda, near Byculla, on the body of a native female child, name unknown.

Doma said—I am the widow of one Succaram, and live at Agreepada. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was the child of one Laddee, woman. It was born about fifteen days ago. Laddee, and another woman whose name I do not know, took a room together about one month ago in the house where I live. Laddee used to tell me that her husband was in his native country. She was confined about fifteen days ago. I saw the child up till yesterday. It was a healthy child. It was not sick at all. I saw it at 6 o'clock last night—it was lying on the floor and was crying. Laddee and the other woman were present. I went to bed at about midnight, and before I went to bed I heard the child cry again. I saw Laddee at this time bringing a light from another house. The child did not cry as if it was in pain. I went to bed, and slept till 5 o'clock this morning. When I got up, I was informed by the other lodgers that both Laddee and her friend had gone away during the night. I have not seen her since. The place where the body was found is at the back of the house where we live.

The case was adjourned for furth er enquiry till this day.

THE MURDER OF A MUSSULMAN.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

DR. HEWLETT, coroner, resumed an enquiry yesterday at his office into the circumstances connected with the death of Imamkhan Hoosenkhan, who was murdered on the evening of Wednesday by one Ibboo, a Mussulman Patha. The following important evidence was recorded by the Coroner :—

Shaik Noor Mahomed Goolam Mahomed said—I am a Sheik Mussulman by caste, a coffee seller by trade, and occupy a room on the first storey of the same house as the deceased. On Wednesday night, at about 7-30, I was sitting at the door of my room. There were lights in each of the rooms. I don't recollect whether there was any light in the verandah. The deceased was sitting on the low settee in the verandah opposite his room. I saw Ibboo come upstairs. He walked quickly towards the deceased's room and went into it. The deceased called out, "Why do you go into my room ?" Ibboo said from inside, "I have got my clothes here." The deceased asked, "Where have you got your clothes here ?" Ibboo, without another word, came out of the room and rushed at the deceased. He struck him. I thought Ibboo was striking the deceased with his clenched fist. The deceased called out, "I am struck with a knife." I saw last witness, Jamalkhan, run up and catch hold of the deceased, and I went to his assistance. I saw Ibboo strike the deceased three times. The deceased was sitting when he was struck. He struck him over the chest and over the stomach. When I went to Jamalkhan's assistance, I caught hold of Ibboo from behind by his arms. I then saw that Ibboo had a knife in his hand. I recognise the knife now produced as the one that Ibboo had in his hand. He struck me with it four times on the neck, the armpit, over the shoulder, and on the side. We obtained Ibboo till the police came. The deceased fell do n at once. After he was struck, he died almost immediately. A great quantity of blood flowed from his wounds. There was enmity existing between Ibboo and the deceased regarding a woman. Ibboo said to me about five or six days ago, that he would see the deceased. This was all he said. The same woman used to visit each of them, and Ibboo was jealous of the deceased. When I heard Ibboo say that he would see the deceased, I thought he was in fun. He said it laughing. We were talking about the woman visiting the deceased. The woman's name is Suckee. She is a prostitute, and formerly lived in this shawl. Ibboo used to live with her. He left her about a year ago. Jamalkhan, myself, and the deceased were in the verandah, when Ibboo arrived last night. About a year ago, when Imamkhan (the deceased) was living on the ground-floor, some words passed between him and Ibboo regarding this woman.

Suckeena said—I was formerly a prostitute, but I left off the trade, as I was going to marry. I knew the deceased Imamkhan Hooseinkhan for the last three years. I formerly lived in the same house with him. I was then a prostitute. I gave up being a prostitute about six months ago. I went to live with the deceased a few days before the Moharrum, and have been living in his house ever since He had promised to marry me. I know the man now present. His name is Ibboo. That is the only name I know him by. I was formerly in Ibboo's keeping, and I left him to go to the deceased. I was in Ibboo's keeping for three years. Ibboo had no business, and I maintained him. Whilst I was in Ibboo's keeping, I was in the habit of visiting the deceased. Ibboo knew that I used to visit the deceased. Ibboo agreed to my marrying the deceased. When I lived with Ibboo, he had a room in a house at Dou Tar Street, and he lived there after I left him. I was living with the deceased on the day he was murdered. On the evening of the 17th inst., I went out at dusk to the dhobee's, after putting a light in the deceased's room. I left the deceased sitting on the wooden bench in the verandah outside his room. He was smoking a hookah. I returned in about two hours and saw a crowd collected in the street, and was informed that the deceased had been murdered. I was afraid, and ran away. There were no clothes belonging to Ibboo in the deceased's room. I had not seen Ibboo since the time I went to live with the deceased. Ibboo had often beaten me. I do not recognise the knife now produced. I do not know whether Ibboo and the deceased have ever quarrelled.

Dr. J. T. Gray said—I am a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and live at Mazagon. I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased at the Morgue at 8 A.M., April 20th, 1871. The front of the body was marked with blood. I found a wound about an inch long immediately above the navel; another gaping wound about two inches long on the right side of the abdomen, exposing a portion of the bowels—a third wound on the left side of the breast bone extending to the interval between the fifth and sixth ribs. The cartilage of the sixth rib was divided and the heart punctured. The pericardium covering the heart contained about twelve ounces of blood. The cavity of the abdomen also contained a large quantity of blood, which had flowed from one of the great vessels, which had been opened by the stab near the navel. There was also a cut about one and a-half inches long on the left thumb. I am of opinion that the injuries described were the cause of death. Both the wounds of the heart and that of the common iliac artery were mortal wounds, and would be rapidly fatal. Such wounds might have been inflicted by the knife now produced. It would require a considerable amount of force to produce the wounds I have described. Such wounds might have been inflicted whilst the deceased was in a sitting position.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the Coroner asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything. Prisoner then made the following statement :—I have been going to that house for the last two or four years. Noor Mahomed, coffee seller, told me to get a woman for him. I said to him, "I have a woman, will you take her ? If you will marry her, take her." Noor Mahomed had promised to give me two rupees, so I took a woman, by name Subja, to Noor Mahomed. He did not give me any rupees; and all these men, the eunuch, Noor Mahomed, and others said to my woman Suckeena not to live with me, and that they would get her married to Khasab, the deceased. I asked my woman whether she was coming with me. She replied, "I am not." This was four days ago. Jumalkhan, Noor Mahomed, Chunchul, and Imamkhan asked me whether I was going to leave the place or not, or otherwise they would beat me and send me to the subbedar. I then thought to myself Suckeena is not married to me, and I could not compel her to go with me. I asked them to give me the four rupees they had promised me. They told me to call the next morning, when they would give me four rupees on my taking an oath not to take the name of Suckeena any more. I took the rupees and came downstairs, and they told me not to come upstairs any more. I went away. I then said, "My clothes are with the dhobee. Cause them to be given to me." Suckeena said, "After they are washed, I'll give them to you." Two or four days passed, and as I was to embark on board a boat, I sent a man to Suckeena for my clothes. The man whom I had sent did not give me any answer. As I had to go next morning, I went there in the evening, about half-past 6 or 7 o'clock. I said to Khasab, the deceased, "Give me my clothes." I had previously gone to the dhobee, who said he would not give me my clothes without Suckeena's order. I told the deceased, "I am going to-morrow morning." He said, "Why have you come upstairs ?" and he also said that he would beat me and send me with a sepoy to the subbedar. I said, "What have I have eaten or taken anything of yours. Why do you beat me ?" Imamkhan (deceased) told Jumalkhan and others who were sitting there, to strike me, and said that he would pay any fine that was inflicted on them. Imamkhan Noor Mahomed, Jumal, Ramjoo, Goodun (woman), Subja (woman), and Chunchul (eunuch), came upon me, knocked me down, and commenced to beat me. I have bruises on my shoulders and arm. I was helpless. I had a knife in my pocket. I took it out, when two or four persons ran away, and then I took the knife in my hand and waved it in this way. (Pointing to his breast.) I do not know whom I struck. I was drunk at the time. Afterwards Noor Mahomed and Jumal came from behind, and caught me by my arms In the meantime, a sepoy came and told me to leave off, and I gave up the knife. That is all.

Verdict—That the deceased's death was caused by a stab on the heart with a knife, and by other wounds, inflicted on him by Ibboo Shaboodin, under such circumstances that the act of Ibboo was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

THE ALLEGED P. W. D. FRAUDS AT POONA.

ACQUITTAL OF SHARMAN ON THE SECOND CASE.

THE following is the evidence of Dr. Fraser, taken before the rising of the Court on Thursday afternoon :—

DR. A. G. Fraser, magistrate, examined by the Advocate General, said—The last witness, Jeevun Mohun, was examined before me in this case. He was not originally charged as a prisoner before me in this case. It was stated to me that he was prepared to state the whole truth in regard to the case, and I considered it desirable that the truth should be ascertained, and knew no other way than by making this man a witness. He was first brought to my bungalow about ten in the morning, and said he wished to make a confession, and I took down his confession. I took down the statement in my bungalow. That was not on the same day as Jeevun gave his deposition in Court; it was some days before. He made no complaint to me of ill-usage by the police. I asked him particularly if there had been any ill-treatment exercised upon him or promise made to induce him to make the confessions; and he stated that no such influence had been employed, but that he made it voluntarily. When he was examined before me in court the same question was put to him, and was answered in the same way. I tendered a pardon to Jeevun Mohun under the power conferred by section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and under the same section directed that he should be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial. He has since been detained in custody under my order. The deposition was taken down by myself in English simultaneously with the taking of it in Mahratti by my shereistdar, and I certainly did not prevent his saying anything he wished to say.

Cross-examined by Mr Anstey—I do not remember that he made an introductory irrelevant statement.

Q. But if he says so ? You merely say you don't remember—A. I am positive he must be wrong if he says so.

Q. Supposing he had cried out, "I am a wretched miserable man—I have nobody on earth, none but God to depend upon," would you not have said, "That has nothing to do with the case" ?—A. Certainly not, sir.

Q. You would not have told him to make his protest in a proper form ? You would have heard it out, would you ?—A. I would have heard it out.

Q. Now, Dr. Fraser, has it never occurred to you that these things may happen, and yet the victims of these cruelties may be afraid to complain to the local magistrate by reason of his supposed friendship or familiarity with the authors of the wrong ?—A. Such a thing never has occurred to me.

Q. Has it never occurred to your mind that there may be such an impression ?—A. It has not.

Q. You, I believe, in this case of Sharman's—at one time at all events—left the custody of the approvers very much to Mr. Pritchard ?—A. Never, since they were first brought before me.

Q. Well, in paragraph 8 of Mr. Macfarlane's petition, I see this: "I asked for a copy of any warrant or authority under which Mr. Sharman was now detained in custody. Mr. Pritchard said that Sharman was detained in custody by his order." Does not that recall to your recollection that even after the case had been transferred to your court from the other full-powered magistrate, Mr. Pritchard, there was a period when the only authority for the detention was the warrant of Mr. Pritchard ?—A. He was detained under Mr. Pritchard's warrant till I received the complaint from Major Mellis, examined him on his complaint, and issued my warrant. Mr. Pritchard may have had the custody of Sharman for a day or two after the magistrate's letter was written, but not for a moment after the complaint was laid before me.

In answer to another question, Dr. Fraser said that he made no such order as that the approvers should be kept in the custody of the police subject to Mr. Pritchard's visitation and inspection. His order was that they be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial. He did not go and see the prisoner himself.

Q. Did you know, then, that from time to time they were brought to Mr. Pritchard, or that he went to see them ?—A. Certainly not.

Q. I may take it for granted, then, that you did not know at the time you asked them whether they had been under any restraint or whether any violence had been done to them ?—A. I asked them formally.

Q. Oh, formally, as directed by the Code ?—A. Yes, I gave them a full opportunity of telling me of any ill-treatment by asking the question.

Q. Now during the progress of the case against Sharman did you ever honour Mr. Pritchard with a private interview in your room, whilst the Court was waiting, with reference to Mr. Macfarlane's applications for bail, before going into court to hear and dispose of them ?—A. The order of the High Court was served upon myself and Mr. Pritchard in court, and Mr. Pritchard requested me to retire into my retiring room, and Mr. Pritchard simply asked me whether it was not a contempt of Court to serve those orders in the court; and as it was then impossible to proceed to Bombay so as to be in time, whether there was any reason for not going on with the inquiry.

Q. That conversation lasted half an hour, did it not ?—A. No, sir; not more than three minutes.

Q. Well, was that the only conversation which you had with Mr. Pritchard alone about this case ?—A. It was.

Q. Did he not help you with the framing of the charges when you were about to commit the case ?—A. He did not. I framed the charges myself.

Q. Were you present the other day when Mr. Pritchard was examined in another case ?—A. No.

Q. Well, are you quite sure he did not give you some assistance in the framing of some of the charges ?—A. I showed him the charges when I had framed them.

Mr. Anstey—Now just consider.

Witness—I do not remember——

Mr. Anstey—Well, if you do not remember, that is enough.

Witness—I was about to say I do not remember his suggesting anything in addition.

Q. Is not it a fact that you refused on his opposition every application for bail made before you on behalf of Sharman ?—A. I think I never granted an application for bail.

Q. But, as a matter of fact, are you aware that the prisoner is not now tried upon the charges which you framed ?—A. The charges have been altered, I know.

Q. Well, now, under all the circumstances of the case, would you be very much surprised if you found out that, notwithstanding their former answers to your formal question, they now complain before this Court of torture ?—A. I should be very much surprised indeed.

Q. Now, considering your own position towards Mr. Pritchard, and the remoteness of Poona from the jurisdiction of the High Court, and knowing the natives and those who are not natives, would you still be surprised at these men not having the courage to tell you that fact, although they may have the courage to tell it here ?—A. I should be very much surprised indeed. I gave them every opportunity to tell me everything that might have occurred of that nature.

Q. But you are not the only full-powered magistrate, Dr. Fraser ?—A. I am not.

Q. And you have not power to interdict or restrain those of equal degree with yourself from using their authority ?—A. No.

Mr. Anstey—Well, there may be some ground for terror in the native mind, though not excited by you.

In answer to another question by Mr. Anstey, Dr. Fraser said that when Jeevun Mohun came to his bungalow to make his confession he was accompanied by Abdool Kadur. Abdool Kadur told him that Jeevun had come to make a statement. He then asked Jeevun what he had to say. Abdool Kadur was present during the whole of the conversation at which the statement was made.

The Advocate General—Well, Dr. Fraser, as to the co-ordinate authority of other full-power magistrates referred to by Mr. Anstey, I wish to ask you whether any other full-power magistrate, except the full-power magistrate of the district, has any authority to interfere with the proceedings in your court ?

Witness—None.

The Advocate General—And the magistrate of the district is Mr. Oliphant ?

Witness—Yes.

The Advocate General—And not Mr. Pritchard ?

Witness—Certainly not.

The Advocate General—Would you allow any other magistrate to interfere with the proceedings in you court ?

Witness—No.

The Advocate General—Have you ever during the time you have held the position which you now hold shut your ears to any person who made any complaint to you in your court ?

Witness—Never.

The Advocate General—Would not you be ashamed to do so ?

Witness—Certainly, I should.

This finished the examination of Dr. Fraser, and it being then five o'clock the Judge said he thought it was time to rise.

The jury, having received the usual caution, were allowed to go to their home.

The case was resumed yesterday morning, when it was decided that any evidence referring to the entries in Jeevun's books and in the books of Messrs. Remington & Co. tending to contradict Jeevun's new story was inadmissible. Mr. Anstey addressed the Court at considerable length on behalf of the prisoner, and afterwards called some evidence; and after a speech in reply from the Advocate General, the Judge summed up, and the jury about 6 o'clock adjourned to consider their verdict. Owing to pressure on our space we reserve our report of yesterday's proceedings.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Second Sunday after Easter, 23rd April.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—2nd celebration of Holy Communion with Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 113.

5 P.M.—Catechising.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 157, part ii., 112 and 222.

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 136 and 181.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12, 292, and 297.

The offertories to be devoted to church expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 181 (Soldiers of Christ, arise), 15 (The sun is sinking fast), and 108 (O sons and daughters, let us sing !)

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning service.

6 P.M.—Evening service.

Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayer and Sermon on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Customs Bunder, by the Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone, to commence at 11 o'clock A.M.

BOMBAY BAPTIST MISSION.

7-30 A.M.—At 15, Middle Colaba.

6 P.M.—At 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

THE 19TH MADRAS N. I.

(*Madras Times*, April 18.)

THE *Gazette* of the 12th inst., informed the general public of the steps taken by the Madras Government towards the 19th Regiment Native Infantry which exhibited grossly insubordinate behaviour on the eve of its departure for foreign service in the Straits Settlement Glad indeed as we are to see the promptitude of Government in this matter, and thankful as we feel to see that the deplorable events of 1857 have led our authorities to deal with mutiny and mutinous spirits *now*, in a manner more decisive than they deemed expedient *then*, still we cannot repress the remark that the punishment awarded to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry is very inadequate to the gravity of the offence committed. The *whole* regiment we understand participated in the demonstration of discontent, then why only punish an eighth part? Surely it must be plain to any reasonable mind, and one who understands the native character mind, and one who understands the native character that the dismissal of one company, that which took upon itself merely to *lead*, will not suppress the feelings of mutiny and vexation in the whole corps. We know what a masonic tie exists among natives, and the fact of their brothers-in-arms being punished for an offence, in which they also equally shared, will so exasperate those who get off scot-free, that we shall yet find the grievance (as they think it) will be smouldering in their breasts, till an opportunity for vindication arrives, when they will prove they have not forgotten the events and results of February 11th, 1871. Then again, as regards the actual punishment of No. 1 company, dismissal will be little or none to a private who would have three years of foreign service before him; the only men who will really feel it are the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers whose pay amounts to quite a handsome stipend in the eyes of a native. But, again, why are they only to be punished? The heads among the European officers are suspended, and the censure richly deserved by them is meted out without mercy. Where are the subadar-major, jemadar-adjutant, and havildar-major? Drawing Government pay for having so insufficiently executed Government work, and so satisfactorily betrayed Government confidence? Suppose, as they are, to be fully acquainted with all that goes on in the lines, and paid, as they are, for keeping order there and acquainting their adjutant with whatever goes on that is calculated to sow discontent and insubordination, can we imagine it possible for one moment that a whole regiment would rise, *en masse*, on the parade ground, and exhibit such conduct as the 19th displayed without there having been previous deliberations, consultations and arrangements of which the before-named native officers should have been (if they were not) aware?

These three worthies, to our mind, should have met with a similar fate to that which has happened to the European staff; but they get off scot-free. What confidence can ever be placed in such men by the European officers who will replace those that have been removed? The punishment of dismissal *alone* of mutinous sepoys has a baneful effect on the rest of the native army. The dismissed men travel about like fire-brands from station to station implanting discontent and ill-feeling towards our Government in the minds of those who may have been amicably inclined hitherto; they picture their case as one of grievous hardship, for they consider that *they* have become martyrs and borne the brunt of the storm of which their brothers-in-arms have reaped the benefit. Surely a more lengthy and humbling retribution would have a better and more enduring effect. Why not bring such men, as long as they are under military discipline, before military tribunals, for which course of proceeding the articles of war fully provide? Penal servitude is more humbling and degrading to the sepoy's mind than dismissal ever would be even to the native officer. It is only the loss of his good pay that he would groan over; not the enormity of his offence, nor the disgrace that ought to be attendant on it. The native mind has, such a horror of the degradation of penal servitude that some punishment of this kind in the case in point would have a much more salutary effect than that of mere dismissal, and might prevent a second occurrence of what took place on the 11th of February last.

CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.—No Europeans should be without a supply of Jeremie's celebrated "Sedative and Anti-spasmodic," which has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. The manufacturers, Savory and Moore, of New Bond Street, supply it in bottles, with full directions, and it is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers. The public should see the well-known names of Savory and Moore" on the bottles.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thoroughly success had been effected, save by Dunlop & Brothers, the inventors of the extraordinary qualities "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Prize Medal Homœopathic Cocoas, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Cilicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PROSPECTUS OF THE HYDERABAD RACES, 1871.

TO BE RUN, CIRCUMSTANCES PERMITTING, OVER THE MALAKPETT COURSE; OTHERWISE, OVER THE MAOL ALEE COURSE AS BEFORE.

STEWARDS.—Colonel Hackett, Major Barton, Major Mesham, Major Tweedie, Captain Brough, and Lieut.-Colonel Hope (Honorary Secretary).

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—THE HYDERABAD DERBY.—A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., with Rs. 1,000 added by the Nawab in specie (*in lieu of his last year's Cup which was not run for*); and a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for each horse declared to start. For all maiden horses. Weight for age and class: horses bred in H. H. Nizam's Dominions allowed 1 st. 1½ mile. Entrance on 1st July Rs. 50, 1st September Rs. 100, 1st November Rs. 200.

SECOND RACE—THE GRAND MILITARY.—A piece of plate, value Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab Nizam Yár Jung Bahadur; with a subscription of Rs. 100 p.p. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 35 lbs. Over about 2 miles of fair hunting country, to be marked out by the stewards. G.R.

THIRD RACE—THE DESERT STAKES.—A piece of plate, value Rs. 800, presented by Raja Narindhar Bahadur, Peshkar of His Highness' Government; added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs and 'bahs. Weight for age. Winners of previous seasons 7 lbs. extra. 1½ mile. Entrance on 1st July Rs. 50, 1st September Rs. 100, 1st November 200.

FOURTH RACE—THE COLTS' PLATE.—A purse of Rs. ——, subscribed by the merchants of Hyderabad and Secunderabad; added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. For all colts and fillies having a milk tooth in their head on 1st May 1871. Weight for age and class: horses bred in H. H. Nizam's Dominions allowed 7 lbs. 1½ mile. Entrance on 1st July Rs. 50, 1st September Rs. 100.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—THE RESIDENT'S PURSE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start; with Rs. 500 added by C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., British Resident at Hyderabad. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners previous to the meeting 7 lbs. extra. 1 mile. Entrance on 1st July Rs. 50, 1st September Rs. 100, 1st November Rs. 200.

SECOND RACE—HIS HIGHNESS AGHA KHAN'S PURSE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for each horse declared to start; with Rs. 500 presented by H. H. Agha Khan, and Rs. 500 added from the fund. For all Arab and c. br. maidens. Weight for age. 1½ mile. Entrance on 1st July Rs. 50, 1st September Rs. 100.

THIRD RACE—THE GALLOWAY PURSE.—A subscription of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start; with Rs. 400 added from the fund. For all galloways. Weight for age and inches. 14 hands and aged to carry 10st. Winners previous to the meeting, once 5 lbs., oftener 9 lbs. extra. Weights to be cumulative. Entrance 1st May Rs. 25, 1st July Rs. 50, 1st August Rs. 100. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start at noon the day before the meeting. 1½ mile.

FOURTH RACE—THE HYDERABAD WELTER.—A subscription of Rs. 50 p. p.; with Rs. 300 added from the fund. For all horses bona fide and unconditionally the property of officers serving in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions; to be ridden by the same. Weight for age and inches to carry 8st. Aged Arabs and c. brs. to carry 10st. 7lbs., of 2 or more seasons 12 lbs. extra. ¾ mile.

FIFTH RACE—THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—Rs. 750 from the fund. 1½ mile. For all horses.

SECOND RACE.—THE CITY PURSE.—Rs. 750 from the fund. 1½ mile. For all Arabs and c.brs.

N. B.—Winners of the meeting will be handicapped in two lbs., to the allowance of two races respectively; the subscription being forced for winners at 50 Rs. p. p. for every race won; and entrance open to losers at 50 Rs. p. p. In both races the second horse to save his stakes. Arabs and c.brs. may be handicapped for both handicaps, should the stewards think proper; if a horse runs for both handicaps he pays for both.

THIRD RACE—THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—A subscription of Rs. 75 p. p.; with Rs. 400 added from the fund. For all galloways that have run during the meeting, second horse to save his stake. 1½ mile.

FOURTH RACE—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—A free handicap for all horses that have started, and not won, during the meeting. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for all winners, to start with Rs. 400 added from the fund. ¾ mile.

FIFTH RACE—A HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 2 miles over the usual course. Entries to be made by noon of fourth day of the meeting.

RULES.

1.—Calcutta Turf Club Rules (local rules excepted.) Decision of the stewards final on all points.

2.—No *compulsory* subscriptions required from owners of horses. Subscribers of less than Rs. 15 will not be admitted to the stand or enclosures, or allowed to take part in the lotteries.

3.—The winner of each lottery to pay 10 per cent. to the fund from the gross amount of tickets only.

4.—Halee Sikkah Currency. Payments to or by parties at a distance to be reckoned at market rates.

5.—Where not otherwise specified, for all other than maiden races, maidens of the meeting allowed 7 lbs., of the season 4 lbs.

6.—Horses landed in India within 12 months of the meeting allowed 3 lbs.; within 8 months 5 lbs., except in selling races and handicaps.

7.—All declarations of starting, and entrances of the day to reach the Secretary by noon the day before the race.

8.—The name of the rider to be included in the declaration to start for each race; and is not to be altered except with the sanction of the stewards.

9.—Particular attention is requested to Calcutta Turf Rule No. 34, viz., "Entrances to reach the Secretary by appointed date."

10.—All entrances when not otherwise stated to be to Messrs. Bhogiah Doongersee and Co., whose receipt alone will be accepted as a cash payment by the Secretary.

11.—For all races of the value of Rs. 500 and upwards from the fund, or from private donation, three horses from *bona fide* different stables, and on different interests, to start: or the cup, purse, or added money will be withheld, save when otherwise specified in terms of race.

12.—No horses to walk over for cup, purse, or public money.

13.—All except aged horses and aged galloways will be measured by the stewards on a date to be fixed by them not more than 10 days before the meeting; when they will also verify the certificates of horses not aged by themselves on 1st May.

14.—The fee for aging, or measuring, or both, namely Rs. 5, must be sent with the horse, otherwise he will not be aged or measured.

15.—All payments on account of races or lotteries to be made to Messrs. Bhogiah Doongersee and Co., whose receipt alone will be accepted as a cash payment by the Secretary.

16.—English and Colonial horses at all times to run on equal terms, *i. e.* at weight for Australians; and Arabs and c. brs. to run on equal terms, *i. e.* weight for Arabs.

17.—Winners of Steeple-chases and hurdle races that have not won on the flat, shall be considered as maidens on the flat.

18.—All applications for stabling and sites for tents to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary not later than 1st August, in order that arrangements may be made for the required number of stalls for horses and servants, and for forage, &c.

19.—All objections to be accompanied by Rs. 50, which will be forfeited to the fund in the event of the Stewards deeming the objection frivolous.

N.B.—The railway is now open from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay to Cooltargal, only 140 miles from Hyderabad. There is a highway between Goolburgah and Hyderabad, with staging bungalows at convenient distances, and transit carriages easily procurable.

Hyderabad, Deccan, 15th April 1871.

All communications regarding these races to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Races, Secunderabad, Deccan.

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON MEETING. 1871.

STEWARDS.—Colonel Hackett, Major Barclay, Major Mesham, Captain Brough, Major Barton (Honorary Secretary).

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

FIRST RACE—THE PONY PLATE.—Rs. 75 from the fund. For all ponies. Arabs 10st. 7 lbs. Indian-bred ponies allowed 10 lbs. Entrance Rs. 15. To close and name at noon the day before the race. ½ mile heats.

SECOND RACE—THE BOWENPILLY DERBY.—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all maidens. Weight for age and class W. I. T. C. standard. Winners once 5 lbs., oftener 9lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May Rs. 25, 1st July Rs. 50, 1st August Rs. 150. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start at noon the day before the race. 1½ mile.

THIRD RACE—THE DESERT STAKES.—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Arabs and c. brs. Weight for age and class. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May Rs. 25, 1st July Rs. 50, 1st August Rs. 150. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start at noon the day before the race. 1 mile.

FOURTH RACE—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for class according to price. Price . Weight for Arabs. Rs. 300 to carry 8st. 7 lbs., 4 lbs. added for every 100 Rs. up to 800 Rs. (No maiden allowance.) Winner claimable with his engagements immediately after the race at price for which entered under Rule 8. Entrance Rs. 40, to close and name at noon the day before the race. ¾ mile.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

FIRST RACE—THE HACK STAKES.—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all horses. Arabs and c. brs. 10 st. 7 lbs., other classes 12 st. Winners claimable immediately after the race for Rs. 300 under Rule 8. Entrance Rs. 20, to close and name at noon the day before the race. ½ mile.

SECOND RACE—THE NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG'S CUP.—A piece of plate presented by the Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I. For all horses. Weight for age and class W. I. T. C. standard. Winners previous to the meeting, once 5 lbs., twice 9 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. Winner of the Derby 7 lbs. extra. Weights to be cumulative. Entrance 1st May Rs. 25, 1st July Rs. 50, 1st August Rs. 150. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start at noon the day before the meeting. 1½ mile.

THIRD RACE—THE GALLOWAY STAKES.—Rs. 250 from the fund. For all galloways. Weight for age and inches. 14 hands and aged to carry 10st. Winners previous to the meeting, once 5 lbs., oftener 9 lbs. extra. Winner of the Derby or of the Desert Stakes 5 lbs., of both 9 lbs. extra. Weights to be cumulative. Entrance 1st May Rs. 25, 1st July Rs. 50, 1st August Rs. 150. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start at noon the day before the meeting. 1½ mile.

FOURTH RACE—THE DECCAN STEEPLE-CHASE.—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Aged Arabs and c. brs. to carry 10st. Winners of one steeple-chase 7 lbs., of two or more 12 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 50, to close and name at noon the day before the race. 2 miles over the steeple-chase course.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

FIRST RACE—THE LITTLE WELTER.—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Weight for inches, 13-3 to carry 10st. 7 lbs., 7 lbs. allowed for each inch under, winner of Galloway Stakes excluded. Entrance Rs. 20. To close and name at noon the day before the race. ½ mile.

SECOND RACE.—THE SECUNDERABAD HANDICAP.—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. To close and name on the 1st July. Handicap weights to be published on the 1st August. Top weight 12st. A sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for all horses declared to start the day before the race. Half forfeit, and only Rs. 30 forfeit, if declared not to start on the 15th August. A winner of one race above Rs. 300 value after publication of the handicap weights to carry 5 lbs., of two 9 lbs., three or more 12 lbs. extra. The highest weight accepting to be raised to the top weight of the handicap, and the others in proportion if the stewards think proper. 1½ mile.

THIRD RACE—THE ORIENTAL HANDICAP.—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and c.brs. Entrance Rs. 100 H. F. to close and name by 9 P.M. on the second day of the meeting, and declare to start at noon the day before the race. 1½ mile.

FOURTH RACE—THE ACCOMMODATION HANDICAP.—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50 H. F. To close, name and declare as in Oriental Handicap. Any horse entered can be claimed, with or without his engagements, after the meeting for Rs. 1,000. Under Rule 8, claim to be made before 6 P.M., on the last day of the meeting. ¾ mile.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

FIRST RACE—THE SKURRY.—Rs. 75 from the fund. For all horses that have never won. Arabs and c. brs. Catch weights over 10st. 7 lbs., other classes over 12st. Entrance Rs. 15. To close and name at noon the day

THE WEEKLY MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SOLDIERS.

(Medical Times and Gazette.)

SIR,—At a time when changes in the organisation of our army are shortly expected, you will, perhaps, allow me to ask, through the medium of your journal, whether the weekly medical inspection of soldiers might not with advantage be abolished. Remember, I do not allude to exceptional medical inspection of troops during the prevalence of an epidemic, but to the ordinary inspection of men every week for the purpose of detecting itch, ophthalmia, etc. Now, why a soldier afflicted with one or other of these complaints can't be trusted to come to hospital of his own accord as he can with other diseases is more than I can understand. Why should an entire regiment be paraded in a state of semi-nudity in case some one or two men with one or other of the abovementioned diseases should not come to hospital as soon as could be desired. To my mind, there is something degrading to the men in thus openly informing them that they are suspected as likely to conceal infectious diseases, and it is only in degree less objectionable than the old loathsome inspection of hundreds of healthy men in order that two or three might be caught with venereal disease. What class of civilian men would submit to such an outrageous indignity as the latter-mentioned inspection? and yet it is not so long ago that we actually had it proposed that it should be reinstituted in the army. Does wearing the Queen's uniform indeed degrade a man so far below his fellows? If this inspection is ever to be reintroduced among men, I hope they will begin with the advocates of the measure. Open and professed prostitutes who trade in indecency seem to me to occupy a different position from respectable men who may have some feelings of pride and dignity. I actually believe that some men who have been reduced to the extremity of taking the shilling and becoming soldiers are possessed of some slight feeling of shame and decency, of pride and dignity. So, whether or not it may be advisable to examine women who, by their very trade, confess their liability to disease, I do hope that an examination for venereal disease will never be reintroduced among men. But perhaps I am trying to kill a dead dog. What I began with was a living one, in the shape of the present weekly medical examination of soldiers for pretty nearly everything except venereal—for that is what it comes to, or is supposed to do. I cannot help thinking that the less you show a man he is to be trusted the less he is to be trusted, and the more you degrade him to the level of the beast the more like to one he becomes. And why, unless under exceptional circumstances, should men be drawn up in a line and inspected like animals, which can't be expected to know there is such a place as an hospital? If the army of the future is to be a thinking army, we must treat the men as reasonable beings, and not subject them to a vexatious surveillance as useless as it is objectionable.—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO DOES NOT REGARD SOLDIERS IN THE LIGHT OF CATTLE.

A NEW AMERICAN LUMINARY.

(Daily News, March 21.)

AMERICA has a new star. The planet which Tycho Brahe saw suddenly kindled in the heavens and gradually increasing to the size of Jupiter has been questioned by more recent astronomers; but the full-orbed fame of Mr. Bret Harte among his countrymen comes to us in no questionable shape. The East and the West contend for the reflected rays of his celebrity; cities dispute for the honour of his presence; Chicago beguiles him from San Francisco, New York snatches him from Chicago, and Boston plots deeply his abduction from New York. His lightest movement is chronicled in every paper, and where he stops for a few days, a kind of "Bret Harte Circular" appears in the daily press. "Mr. F. Bret Harte arrived in this city about eleven o'clock Saturday forenoon, and went immediately to the residence of Mr. W. D. Howells, in Cambridge. Mr. Harte is accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife and two children." "Mr. Bret Harte on his first day in Boston dined with the Saturday Club where he met among others Louis Agassiz, Henry W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Richard H. Dana, jun." "Bret Harte visited the Consumptives' Home last yesterday, accompanied by Mr. James T. Fields." "Bret Harte returns to New York from Boston to-morrow (1st), and goes at once at his work of writing for Eastern magazines. Probably his first new work will appear in *Harper*." These are items from our Boston files of two or three days, and similar passages have attended the young author's triumphal progress through various cities from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The Americans may at least claim that in this case they have been the first to recognise their own great man. It was once asked in derision, Who reads an American book? The question is now repeated only as a note of triumph. But since Sydney Smith's phrase has become its own refutation, there have not been wanting those who, in the spirit of it, have asserted that America has not known its great writers until they had been recognised by the Old World, and the earliest fame of Irving, Emerson, and Hawthorne, has been claimed as European. Whatever may be said on this very doubtful theory, certain it is that in the present instance America has got far ahead of us, for we fear that not a few of the most intelligent English readers will be found asking, who is Mr. Bret Harte? and what has he said or done?

We answer, he is a young author who has succeeded in making all America burst into inextinguishable laughter. He has done this, not by ingenuity of mis-spelling, nor by grotesqueness of literary grimace, but by a series of really humorous works capped by a local satire which has raised the cachinations into a hearty roar that can only be described as national. Though Mr. Harte's universal popularity is in his own country recent, and has not found us on this side of the water sufficiently released from the heaviness of the tragedy at our doors to swell it, yet there are some in this country, as in America, whose divining rods search out genius as far as California, and distinguish it from the base ores, as the miners with whom Mr. Harte is so familiar their nuggets of gold. There have been readers here also of the excellent *Overland Monthly*, whose appearance in California was one sign of the disappearance of chaos, and of the beginnings of a higher social stratification. They have marked in that periodical the exquisite sketches of life, portraits of character, curious stories—now replete with drollery, now deepening with pathetic touches—which already announced that a mind of singular power and originality had begun its task in that far-off country. Now and then, too, there appeared therein poems, with certain untamed flavour about them like the Catawba grape, and an earnest sympathetic tone toward the wild features of occidental scenery, as if the poet found in the mighty pines and heights something adapted to the climbing of his vague ideals. Those poems have been published, but they are studies rather than complete works of art, and have probably not contributed the most to Mr. Bret Harte's present popularity. The prose sketches, collected under the name of the most important of them, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," constitute by far the best specimens of American humour which have appeared since "The Big low Papers," and show a variety of ability not at all equalled by their author's old friend Artemus Ward. But there is about these sketches a subtlety, a keenness of satire, an impatience of humbug and meanness which, while they would naturally earn for their writer the fraternal welcome among thinkers and scholars which he has received, could hardly alone have commanded the attention of vast populations. This achievement was the work of a happy hour, and might easily have seemed to some one of his idlest; but it really was one of those works of pure art for which a long training is necessary, and which suggest as their parallel the touch at which some common substance flashes to its crystal.

It is difficult to distribute the merit as due between the writer and the artist of "The Heathen Chinee." Mr. Harte has found an illustrator who is likely to become illustrious, not only for the exactness with which he has caught the spirit of the author, but by reason of a physiognomical accuracy in his caricature which extends from the tip of the hair to that of the coat, and even of the very boot. As the fox is a symbol of cunning made into flesh and frame which in every part expresses its moral nature, so Mr. Hull builds up from some central trait an organic human embodiment of the same, which puts forth its own harmonious vesture. "The Heathen Chinee" consists of of nine detached plates, with ten verses, making sixty short lines in all. In the first we see the narrator of what follows, half risen from his chair, as if about to address some small club of fellow-ruffians in California. The picture is sufficient to save from undue abruptness the opening—

> Which I wish to remark—
> And my language is plain—
> That for ways that are dark
> And for tricks that are vain
> The heathen Chinee is peculiar
> Which the same I would rise to explain.

No. 2 gives us the likeness of the Chinee—Ahsin—whose "pensive and child-like" smile, as he (the speaker) "frequently remarked to Bill Nye," induced the two American worthies to invite him to a game of Euchre.

> The same
> He did not understand:
> But he smiled as he sat by the table
> With the smile that was child-like and bland.

The truthful narrator owns that his feelings were shocked at the state of his white comrade's sleeve, which was stocked with cards in a way that he "grieved." But his feelings were more deeply pained when he discovered that the "Chinee," though he did not understand the game, was quite ahead of all their preparations, and at last put down a certain "right bower" which had been most carefully dealt to the speaker by his bosom friend. The horror of the two at their loss is considerable of course, but it is as nothing compared with their sense of the depravity of the heathen Chinee, and the patriotic indignation arising from the reflection of Nye—"We are ruined by Chinese cheap labour." Of course the mob is called in and the Chinee, who has twenty-four packs of cards about him, is demolished.

It is not easy for anything but the work itself to convey the full humour of what may seem—and in a sense may be—but a trifle. It is probable that in this country we shall miss some of the fun which those who live nearer the scene of action are deriving from it. But we have little doubt that all will recognise that Mr. Bret Harte has gone the right way about his work of amusing the public, taking in hand the thing that is next him, looking upon life with the eye of an artist, making as much out of his Bill Nyes as the *samaul* out of his slimiest reptilia, and, while others scathe meanness and vice with their several weapons, quite assured with Luther, that there is nothing the Devil so much hates as a hearty laugh.

GENERAL VINOY.

GENERAL VINOY, the old brother-in-arms of Sir Colin Campbell, who is now Governor of Paris, is a type of the best class of the French officer of the old Royal and pre-Imperial Army. He is a little over fifty, of a fine soldierly presence, active in his habits, firm, and full of moral and physical courage. He is supposed to be a constitutional monarchist, but no one doubts his fidelity to any Government which calls on him to protect order and enforce the laws. It was owing to his remonstrances that the Prefect of Police has been dismissed, and that an officer of decision has been put in his place, for the Governor of Paris maintains that the Montmartre, Belleville, and Montrouge secessions are matters to be dealt with by the police, and that it is only in event of their failing to break up these dangerous encampments the military can be expected to act. Vinoy's retreat from Sedan after the battle of September 1 was a masterpiece. His division was cut off at Mézières from the bulk of MacMahon's army, and he might have fallen an easy prey, but he checked the German cavalry, and showed such a firm front that he was enabled to carry off his 20,000 men, with guns and cavalry, and to gain Paris on the 16th of September without molestation.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

SCOTCH LOYALTY.

THE rejoicings in Scotland on the occasion of the Royal marriage on Tuesday appear to have been universal. Highlanders and Lowlanders all united to express their satisfaction at an event which they naturally consider to be a great compliment to their country, and their good wishes for the future of the young couple. As might be expected, the rejoicings at Inveraray, the ancestral seat of the House of Argyll, were peculiarly hearty, and, judging from the account given by the *Scotsman*, were entirely successful. Every hamlet and shieling was a scene of revelry, and the festivities at Inveraray Castle were on the most extensive and liberal scale. There were flags and barrels of beer, and from the terrace at the southern front the 2nd Argyll Volunteers fired a Royal salute without killing anybody from a small battery of cannon taken from a vessel of the Spanish Armada which was wrecked on the western coast. Then there were Highland games, and in the evening a great dinner to the tenantry. The chairman, after announcing that he had received a telegram from London stating that the important ceremony "had been safely got over," proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, which toast was received "with the most extravagant enthusiasm, all the gentlemen present mounting the tables and shouting in Gaelic at the top of their voices, 'Here's health to the Marquis of Lorne and the Queen's daughter.' The pipes then struck up 'The Campbells are coming.' As the mountaineers warmed to the scene the music had an electric effect upon them, and up they jumped and began dancing. A local bard here sung a Gaelic song composed for the occasion which lasted for nearly one hour." For an enduring loyalty there is certainly no people in the world to equal the Scotch.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 24.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE INTERVIEWER.

AMERICAN reporters do not lose opportunities from any excess of bashfulness, and gallantly do their best to supply their journals with a list of their own questions to the interviewee, if they are unable to give his answer. The British Commissioners who have been sent from this country to confer with the Americans no sooner arrived in the harbour of New York than their steamer was boarded by the reporter of the *New York Herald*, which takes credit to itself for being the first newspaper which got hold of the Britons. The gentleman of the press, without losing time over useless preliminaries, at once asked Lord de Grey his opinion on the various points in dispute between the two countries, and then inquired as to the nature of the instructions with which he had been furnished by the British Government. Failing in obtaining as full information as he could desire on these points, the reporter sought for something worth hearing from the other passengers, and learnt that during the voyage "Earl de Grey and Lord Tenterden were often observed pacing to and fro on the hurricane deck, apparently in an agitated state of mind and intent on maintaining the most profound silence relating to the Commission. The Earl is a man of about forty-five years of age. For a person in his exalted position he looks rather insignificant. His hair and full beard are of a reddish hue, and he wears a single eye-glass. His lordship speaks with an unmistakable London accent." This is followed by a few remarks on the other members of the Commission. "Lord Tenterden is of the middle height, has a black beard and dark complexion." Professor Mountague Bernard, however, seems to have shown no outward sign, either on the voyage or in harbour, of what was passing within him, and is described as being wary and one who could keep his counsel. Some of the party who suffered from seasickness are duly reported in that respect; and no detail connected with any of the individuals was wanting in the searching report published by the *New York Herald.*—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Mar. 24.

CARRYING IT TOO FAR.

(Daily News, March 20.)

THE formal repudiation by the French Academy, during the war, of the Hegelian Philosophy, on military grounds, could hardly have failed to excite a smile in other countries, even among those who sympathised most deeply with the agonies of which it was one expression. The latest events of the war were such as not unnaturally to increase the hatred of the French toward everything German, so that now we have an Anti-Prussian League whose expurgatorial wrath extends from the embittered glass of "bock" to Teutonic Literature and Art. This indignation is inevitable, and those who look on may not unwisely await a calmer moment for remonstrance against its excesses. It could not but prove a suicidal revenge upon Berlin that Paris should, by amputating any of its cosmopolitan pleasures and resources, even by toylessness, cease to be Paris, much heavier would be the recoil of its anger upon itself should it surrender that large intellectual hospitality which justified Dean Stanley in distinguishing it lately as "the luminous eye of Europe." Is the vertebration of the skull to be disowned in the Institute as the speculation of a Uhlan? Is the intermaxillary bone to be denied because it was discovered by Goethe? Are the facts brought to light by Humboldt and Oken, and the achievements of Grimm, Bopp, Mannhardt, and Max Muller in the philological and mythological sciences, to receive hereafter no attention from the successors of Cuvier and Geoffroy de St. Hilaire? We may be pretty sure that this movement also will pass away. In an introduction to a new edition of Plutarch's "Morals," recently published in America, Ralph Waldo Emerson finds in a French thinker—Montaigne—the best representative of "the universal friendship and fraternity of the human mind;" and the compliment might well have been extended to the genius of the country which produced Montaigne. Hundred-gated Thebes did but prefigure the hospitality of the capital to which the finest art and the best thought of the world so surely found its way, making it the centre and home of European culture. We cannot now anticipate that, in addition to the defeats which France has suffered, there is to be added the more disastrous one which would ensue if the "Index Expurgatorius" for everything emanating from Germany could be rigidly enforced. The truest friends of France will welcome most earnestly the resolute suppression of the remnants of such follies as these; and though they may not hope to see also the immediate disappearance of that mysterious Book wherein are said to be recorded anathemas against Truth and Beauty themselves, if they write, speak, or sing in German, they will none the less be glad to hear of its vanishing. Surely these things are unworthy the dignity of a great people in their saddest hour, and in the presence of an emergency which must command the most serious thought and unprecedented energy.

THE official narrative of the execution of the Tientsin murderers, which has only now reached us through the columns of the *Times*, proves the action of the Chinese authorities to have been even more disgraceful than we had imagined. The men, 16 in number, were bound standing, instead of kneeling as is the usual custom, and were dressed in new clothing provided by Government, made of silk and in elegant shoes. Their hair was elaborately dressed and profusely ornamented for the way to the execution ground they bawled out to the crowd—"Have we changed countenance?" and were rapturously answered that they had not. They loudly accused the Chinese authorities of having sold their heads to the foreigners, and called on the spectators to honour them by the name of "brave boys," which was done by the united voices of the crowd. A large number of their friends and relatives were allowed to follow them, and on their arrival at the execution ground the criminals were allowed to sing a song before being decapitated. Such an execution could hardly have had the moral effect which capital punishment is supposed to have—indeed, to a fatalistic and excitable population, must have appeared encouraging rather than otherwise.—*Pioneer.*

THE DANGERS OF IMPURE WATER.—A terrible example of the dangers to which we are all exposed from drinking impure water is afforded by the case of poisoning reported from Dorsetshire. It seems that the wife and four children of a clergyman at Weymouth were suddenly seized with illness, which took the form of gastric fever. The unfortunate lady died, and the children are hardly expected to recover. On the day on which the family were taken ill a portion of a rat's tail was discovered in the water used for tea. The water had come from a tank which had been unused for some time, and the dead body of a rat was found there. The circumstance, it is stated, has cast quite a gloom over Weymouth, which we can well imagine; and indeed it would not be surprising if it cast a gloom over many other towns than Weymouth, London included, for it shows the serious consequences which may ensue from an inattention to those natural laws which can never be broken with impunity. How many of the maladies from which we all suffer are probably caused by the poisons contained in the water cisterns of our houses? The water is supplied to us originally in a state of impurity, and who can tell what insidious poisons may not be added to it by the leaden pipes, the dirty cisterns, butts, and tanks through which it passes before we drink it? All foreign bodies in water, such as dead rats, &c., are dangerous in a greater or lesser degree, and directly or indirectly affect our health, yet we do all we can to add to the dangers of our position by storing the noxious fluid we receive from the companies in filthy receptacles where its poison accumulates at compound interest. If we cannot make the companies supply us with unadulterated water, we can, at least, insist on a continuous supply, and then we shall have no excuse for hoarding the mixture in our own houses. Taken at its best it is very nasty, and the sooner we drink it and use it after we have received it the better. In the meantime it is not much to our credit that we have succeeded in turning water, which is naturally a cleansing and refreshing agent, into a dirty poisonous propagator of disease and death.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 17.

THE CAUSES OF SCURVY.

SOME French physicians are of opinion that salt meat does not play so great a part in the production of scurvy as is generally supposed. Dr. Mary-Durand, writing in the *Siècle*, observes that the experience of the garrison of Metz is nearly conclusive on this point. The defenders of Metz were deprived of salt from the 4th of September to the 17th of October, and yet suffered severely from scurvy. Dr. Mary-Durand attributes this disease to cold and damp, to the want of fresh vegetables, to compulsory drill, and, above all, to insufficient food. He also considers nostalgia a powerful adjunct to these cases. The bearings of this mental affection on the disease have been plainly visible in the Prussian army and among the Breton Mobiles, who often suffer from mal du pays. The advice given by this writer to soldiers returning home imperfectly cured of the scurvy is to use the juice of herbs, watercress, radish, and horseradish, to eat roast meat, and drink good wine and quinine, and to take all possible means to ensure a speedy recovery on account of the danger likely to arise from any ordinary illness supervening on such a state of health. It was in the beginning of February that the first cases of this disease were brought into the hospital establishments of Paris, each of which now contains a great number. Few of these cases have ended fatally. Many obstinate cases have been treated at the Invalides, but the symptoms were not very severe. The scurvy has, however, spread to so great an extent in Paris that most of the soldiers sent home convalescent show traces of it, and the disease is rife in the departments which have suffered from the war, and particularly in the towns which have been besieged.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Mar. 24.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP IN ITS BEARING ON THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

A STRIKING illustration of the wide ramifications of all great commercial and political movements is, according to the *Nation*, furnished at this moment by the condition of the bullion markets of the world. The War of Secession deprived England of her usual supply of American cotton, and induced her to foster and force the production of this staple in India, the only other important source of supply. The first requisite for its production was capital, which was sent principally in the shape of gold and silver coin and bullion, and this coin and bullion was drawn chiefly from the United States, the only country at that time able to spare it, in consequence of having suspended specie payments. In the first years of the war a large amount of gold and silver was sent from New York to England, and then transshipped to the East; later on, the bulk was sent from San Francisco direct by the Pacific mail steamers. But the two last American cotton crops have again become large enough to supply England's wants, just as in former years, and her importation of Eastern cotton is diminishing. As a natural consequence, the flow of bullion is likewise changed. Little, if any, is being sent to India from San Francisco, while large amounts are returning to England direct both in silver and gold, and it would not be surprising to see at an early day the strange sight of California becoming the recipient of coin shipments from India and China, followed by fresh crises, panics, commercial and political disturbances throughout the East, where monetary derangements disorganize society with a rapidity, vehemence, and fatality of which it is difficult to form a conception. The derangement in the food supply brought about by the increased area of land devoted to cotton cost hundreds of thousands of lives—a famine whose horrors make those of Ireland of 1846 and 1847 seem insignificant. A monetary derangement brought on by a drain of specie might produce results even more widespread. —*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 24.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S CONCERT.

MR. SIMS REEVES gave his annual concert last night (March 23) in St. James's-hall, which was crowded in every part. A more brilliant company has rarely been assembled in a music-hall. The chief attraction of the evening was, naturally, the singing of the concertgiver, whose first piece was the "Adelaida" of Beethoven, to the Italian version ("Nel giardino solingo," &c.), accompanied on the pianoforte by Signor Randeggor. With what refinement of expression and true musical feeling Mr. Reeves delivers this, the most tender and beautiful of all love-songs, it is hardly necessary to say. Enough that he sang it as well as we have ever heard him sing it, and created all the old impressions. Mr. Reeves next took part in a motet by M. Gounod, "O salutaris hostia!" for tenor solo and chorus, the vocal portions being assigned to the members of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, Mr. Leslie himself directing the performance, which was all that could be wished. The motet, a melodious and graceful composition, seemed to us, although the programme stated that it was its first performance in London, not quite unfamiliar. We may, however, be mistaken. In the second part Mr. Reeves introduced Herr Blumenthal's very popular song—or rather, "*scena*"—"The Message," to which he imparted his well-known pictures que and dramatic reading. He was accompanied by the composer himself, and was twice enthusiastically called back; but, despite the clamorously expressed desire of the audience, he could not be persuaded to repeat it—wherein, not for the first time by many, he showed good taste. The "encore" system is an abomination, and should be resolutely opposed by all who have the power. Moreover, "The Message" is a long song; the programme was a long programme; and other artists were still to come forward. The remaining performance of Mr. Reeves was the famous "Bay of Biscay," which came too late in the evening (last piece but one), to meet with all the attention it deserved.

Among other interesting features of the programme were Tartini's violin sonata, *Il Trillo del Diavolo*, and the late Ernst's pathetic *Elégie*—both played by Herr Joachim—how, it is not requisite to say—and both accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Zerbini. After both Herr Joachim was recalled. Herr Blumenthal played various pianoforte solos of his own composition, all of which were applauded; madrigals and part songs, ancient and modern, were contributed by Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir, and vocal solos by Mdlle. Cora de Wilhörst, Miss Helen D'Alton, Miss Stephen, and Signor Delle Sedie. Last, not least, there was an "Ave verum corpus natum," written expressly by M. Gounod for Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir, the performance of which, under its eminent composer's own direction, was, it seemed to us, faultless. The *piano issimo* passages, in this new "sacred four-part song," were something remarkable, even for Mr. Leslie's thoroughly well-trained vocalists. That M. Gounod was honoured with a more than cordial welcome will easily be credited. His "Ave verum" was encored and repeated. The concert was altogether excellent of its kind.—*Times.*

INSTITUTIONS.

(All the Year Round.)

WHAT is an institution? Harmodius J. P. Pell, of Syracuse City, Pa., would tell us, perhaps, that institutions meant whittling and iced water, a brandy-smash at the bar, and a trotting match in spidery vehicles on Philadelphia Course. In Arkansas, the most cherished institutions are playing-cards and plug tobacco; in Missouri, six-shooters and bowie-knives. A merry-go-round, with smartly caparisoned hobby-horses, spangles, flags, and a squeaking trumpet to enliven the infant riders as they spin round, is the nearest approach to an institution that young—very young—Paris knows. His elder brother believes—despite of siege and famine—in nothing so firmly as in the glittering cafés and asphalte footpaths of the boulevards, and considers that nothing short of a cataclysm could prevent him from sipping his absinthe among the little marble-topped tables of the Muscadin Elysium. And if a travelling Briton of average education were to be peremptorily cross-examined as to the nature of our English institutions, it is doubtful if he would get far beyond the well-known palladia of our liberties, whether trial by jury, the Derby Day, with Habeas Corpus, and a volunteer review, would not prove to be the handful of grain extracted from an enormous amount of chaff. It would be better, perhaps, at once to give up the useless attempt at exact definition. An archdeacon has been gravely declared to be a person who exercises archidiaconal functions. And on the same principle we may safely describe an institution as something which has been instituted—never mind how . . . .

Fairs, as they were and as they are, afford a familiar instance of the gradual warping of an institution valuable in its day. A fair at the present time means a licensed assemblage of ruffianry and rabbledom; means noise, drunkenness, robbery, rioting, silly tumult, and gross vice, unrelieved by any of that harmless mirth and genuine clownish curiosity, of which the old poets and chroniclers were wont to tell. These gatherings, sinking from bad to worse, are every year growing beautifully less. Ere long, doubtless, the last of them will be improved off the face of the earth by magisterial prohibition. There will be no more gilt gingerbread, no more dancing-booths. The vast penny whistle and the lair wooden back-scratcher will be sent in company to the South Kensington Museum, and the Patagonian giantess and the Sicilian dwarf, the performing fish and the fat girl, will pass into the limbo of forgotten monstrosities. But before the last of these assemblies shall come to an end, lamented only by beersellers and pickpockets, it may be as well to compare its present decadence with its bygone period of glory and usefulness.

Fairs, indeed, were once very useful. When roads were bad and unsafe, when war was chronic and robbery perennial, when the plague hung out its black banner in most cities every score of years or so, it was no light motive that could tempt a trader to plod, with his strings of packhorses, along tracks that a few days of wet weather would convert into quagmires. There were bridgeless rivers to be forded; there were tolls to be paid, here to a robber baron, there to my lord the abbot, and here again to the jealous corporation of a township. There was risk of dangerous floods, risk of pestilence, drought, and dearth, risk from the broken soldiers and banditti whom every campaign left prowling like wolves about the country. To travel was at once most costly, laborious, and full of peril. A roving merchant had to feed a whole caravan of men, horses, and mules. And, even then, so slow a process was that of journeying, that the Venetian or the Flemish trafficker might set off towards a distant market, and when he got to the end of his weary route might find the city in which he meant to trade beleaguered, or the road blocked by hostile armies, and would be thankful to escape, with much loss to goods and gear. Fairs, however, were in a manner sacred. Charters, and patents, and the goodwill of all rulers, lay and clerical, smoothed the road for those who attended them, whether to buy or sell. The very outlaw, beyond the State's protecting pale at other times, had his safe-conduct at fair time, and could walk the streets unharmed.

A fair of the old sort rose in the middle ages to the dignity of a national benefit. Then, and then only could the petty dealers of the burghs, and the wealthier merchants of the cities, replenish their stores with foreign goods—the very words, foreign and foreigner, by the way, being derived from those occasions, when the "forins" folk came with their wares to the foire or fair. Then, and only then, could the rustics of Yorkshire, or Westphalia, or Provence, see spread before their eyes the glossy cloths of Flanders, the glistening silks brought from the Levant in Genoese galleys, furs of Muscovy, and spices from the far East, the dainty carpets of Ypres, and the burnished mirrors of Venice. Every large fair was incomparably more interesting to our forefathers than a great exhibition could possibly be to us. It was there that the cavalier bought his sword of Toledo steel, his plumed hat, and scarlet cloak of Spanish or of Lombard make. There, too, the boor could cheapen his Sheffield whittle or his Ghent wood-axe, and there careful housewives laid in their stock of napery and laces, and the wool and flax that were to keep the spinning-wheel busy through many a long winter's eve. The damsel waited eagerly for the fair, not only because gay ribbons, and kirtles, and trinkets would glitter in fifty booths, but because that was the annual opportunity of learning the fashions of the new apparel worn by grand ladies at the far-off royal court. Even the sufferer from toothache, or the invalid whom simples could not cure, longed for the fair, when travelling dentists and blood-letters, and grave doctors of medicine in furred robes, would come to minister in public to the ills that flesh is heir to.

What a fair was, the great gatherings of Nishni-Novgorod and Leipzig, and even the South of France fair of Beaudecaire, though shorn of their glories, and paling fast before the competition of shops, survive to show us. There the crush, the clamour, the excitement, recal the occasional outburst of energy that broke the dull, slow-thinking monotony of mediæval existence. Under their acres of canvas and wooden booths are yet exchanged, wholesale and retail, the shawls, and scarfs, and gold and silver filigrees of Tangiers and Teheran, of Bokhara and Bagdad, for the cutlery of Sheffield, the fire-arms of Liege, the sables of Russia, and the frippery that Paris claims as essentially her own. There the bearded trader of Kiew or Archangel meets the turbaned merchant, whose camels have made the long journey from Khiva or from Kashgand. There the Seville cigar-seller, in his silver-buttoned jacket and striped Moorish mantle, sets up his stall beside that at which a venerable Turk offers the amber beads and mouth-pieces, the embossed yataghans and gorgeous slippers, of Stamboul or of Broussa. An English commercial traveller, clean-shaven, and pert as a London sparrow, is selling Birmingham pen-knives and Leeds broadcloth in close proximity to a Polish Jew, whose gabardine is deeply incrusted with ancestral grease and dirt, and whose wares are sheepskins and corn-brandy.

No doubt, at best, a fair, sanctioned by the charters of kings, and encouraged by the presence and the smiles of my lord the count and my lady the countess, to say nothing of the approval of bishop and priest, mayor and aldermen, was not an unmixed blessing to any town. Along with commerce and the arts came ill examples and evil teachings. It was not only the limner, ready to take children's portraits, or to paint a fair altar-piece for the village church; it was not only the mender of crockery, the knife-grinder, the travelling tailor, and the barber-surgeon, who flocked to the fair. With these came the charlatan, the cutpurse, the gambler with his loaded dice and marked cards, the crop-eared passer-off of base coin, and the scowling bully, with a shirt of mail beneath his doublet. Along with the juggler, whose simple feats in sword-swallowing and ball-tossing made the villagers gape in rustic wonder; on the heels of the strolling players, whose performance in a barn made the link between the times of Thespis and those of Shakespeare—came much worse speculators on the credulity and passions of their audience. All the cunning and fraud of middle-aged Christendom came to a fair as to a spoil, and rely on it that it went hard, sometimes, with a "young man from the country," among the accomplished practitioners, who had learned their wickedness in London, and Milan, and rich Rome, and brawling Paris. Presently the glaring faults of these worn-out institutions came to outweigh their merits, and so we gradually get round to the time when fairs are presented as nuisances at quarter sessions, and are put down piecemeal as scandalous anachronisms no longer to be tolerated.

A curious institution that starts into existence in countries inhabited by our own Teutonic race, is that of volunteer courts of justice. We Anglo-Saxons are—as, indeed, is but matter, are also our cousins of Holland and our High Dutch and Scandinavian kinsmen—a lit-fearing people. Only it must be law that we fear. The downright arbitrary ukase of a master, the writ "de par le roi," before which France cowered, never obtained in this our island, nor had any emperor north of the Rhine the personal power which the Bourbon kings had south of it. But a lawful authority has always been obeyed among us, and when, from any cause, lawful authority has been asleep, an extra-legal deputy has commonly started up to fill the vacant place. The most notable instance of this is the Vehmgericht, which, for three centuries, exercised unquestioned sway over West and South Germany. The princes, lay and ecclesiastical, were too weak or too careless to do justice, the feudal nobles were the scourge of the country, the forests were full of outlaws, the roads of thieves, and the courts of justice were mere mockeries. At this pinch there arose the free-judge, from whose far-reaching arm there was no escape; a judge not to be bribed, not to be intimidated, working in darkness, but dealing out a rude, substantial, irresistible justice. There are few grander conceptions than that of the dread which this viewless tribunal, the sentences of which were carried out as by mystic agency, inspired among the wrong-doers of an age that set brute force and military prowess on a pedestal for worship, and in which equal rights were scoffed at by the strong.

The same spirit, that in the Germany of the dark ages supplemented the inertness of the law, has shown itself in the far west of America. California and Colorado are wild and bad enough, but they would have been uninhabitable had it not been for the pitiless justice of Lynch law. There, as on the Rhine of old, triumphant violence produced a terrible reaction, and the bloodstained ruffian, who had thought to make his red right hand the only law, found himself suddenly arraigned before the grim bar of a regulator's court, with the inevitable halter already tightening round his guilty neck. And though in England such unlicensed verdicts have, since the death of Piers Gaveston, been happily out of fashion, still the accounts of the Porteous riots prove that the harsh captain of the Edinburgh town-guard was tried, condemned, and hanged, by order of a self-constituted tribunal, that would not spare, but that chose to execute its sentence with a fearful deliberation utterly unlike the frenzied impulse of a mere angry mob.

Can anything be prettier than a rosière, as she trips, crowned with white blossoms, herself a human rosebud, along the flower-strewn pathway that leads from the grey old church to her cottage home? Behind her, two and two, walk her young companions, all in pure white, and flinging from their full baskets flowers to right and left, as they go smiling onward. There are the village elders, the silver-haired patriarchs, the good old dames in lace coif and antique ear-rings, beaming approval on the chosen representative of the parochial youth and innocence. Then, Monsieur le Curé, in shovel-hat, and buckled shoes, the very type of a rustic priest. There are the rural authorities, a corpulent maire in an impossible waistcoat and a brown wig, a good-natured brigadier resplendent in his jack-boots, his gendarme's belt burnished till it glows yellow as a harvest moon, and the captain of the Pompiers in his grotesque helmet. The music plays—bassoon, serpent, cymbals, first and second fiddles, do their melodious best. Boum! boum! goes the big drum, and the children cry huzza! Then there are sugar-plums and sour wine, and dancing in the open air, while Church and State combine to shed their benignant approbation upon the festival of the happy villagers.

Happiest of all is the rosière, the crowned Queen of the May, the Flora of the feast. Besides her unsubstantial honours, she is to receive a very substantial dowry of real ringing five-franc pieces, the genuine silver five-franc pieces, heaviest and hardest of cash, minted in the piping peace times of King Louis Philippe, and of the value of which, in securing a suitable husband in the cautious bourgeoisie, not even rosières are ignorant. She is a lucky girl, for this public celebration is to her a perpetual certificate of good character. Through life she will be well esteemed, as witness the mute testimony of the old rosières of bygone years, buxom matrons now, who walk behind her in the pageant, as so many old moons might follow the triumphant march of the young new moon of to-day. Is it not a pretty sight, and did not some old seigneur or lady do well in founding and endowing such an institution for the reward and settlement of the fairest and the best?

Alas, what a falling off there is! The rosière of now-a-days may be, and very likely is, in every respect equal to the rosière of one or two hundred years ago, and the curé and the maire as excellent and single-minded. But the spirit of the show has fled, and the fault doubtless is with the spectators. Those staring tourists, with red Murrays in their hands, those sneering dandies of the Paris boulevards, those reporters for the penny newspapers, are not the right kind of audience before whose unsympathetic eyes rosières should parade. They believe in nothing, they jeer at everything, they hustle, and crowd, and titter, until they put the procession out of countenance. The peasants themselves grow almost ashamed of a ceremony which is received as if it were a theatrical burlesque, and in a few years, no doubt, even at Nanterre itself, the dowry will be given without the exhibition of the village maiden—Hamlet will be performed without the Prince of Denmark.

Does a potato deserve to be called an institution? Humble tuber as it is, it is quite important enough to take such rank, for it has done much to produce an economical revolution in Europe. It has helped to extirpate more than one hideous disease, once common among the ryc-eating labourers, from the Wye to the Wolga. A plot of potatoes furnishes the winter provision on which the petty freeholder of France or Belgium relies for the subsistence of his family. To the Irish cottier the lumper is almost as valuable as the taro-fruit to the Polynesian. Yet when Raleigh planted the first potatoes in his garden at Youghal, he could not have dreamed how huge a dish he was filling for the hungry mouths of millions, and as little could he guess that the vegetable he had brought from the Indies of the West would be accused of fostering barbarism and of thwarting improvement.

Is Sir Walter's other transatlantic present to us—tobacco—an institution? Is tea one? The first can claim, like Cæsar, to have come, seen, and conquered in all the quarters of the modern globe. In vain pope, patriarch, and sultan opposed their spiritual censures to the resistless progress of the pipe. In vain the British Solomon penned his Counterblast against the baleful weed. Within a few years tobacco triumphed everywhere, and few exchequers could now endure the depletion that its disuse would cause. And when we think of the gigantic commerce, the frequent wars, and the deeply ingrained national habits that have risen, so to speak, from the fragrant stem of the tea-pot, it needs an effort of faith to realise that not so very long ago the first tea brought from Canton was a mere curiosity, apt to be cooked as spinach by those who got the gift of a packet, and that the China drink was chiefly sipped in the shops of apothecaries. Tea and tobacco have, at any rate, obtained no firm a foothold in the land, that it would take a very amazing autocrat, indeed, to drive them out again.

More picturesque and more legitimate are certain institutions that linger only in a few obscure nooks and corners, shadows of their former selves. The May-pole is laid as low as the bitterest of its Puritan foes could have wished it, but some feeble efforts at celebrating the floral games go on in remote hamlets. Only in a very few places do the parish stocks still gape with their wooden jaws for the imprisoned limbs of topers. The parish bounds are beaten, but not with the antique zeal, and the doles of bread-and-meat, and raiment are either commuted into small silver, or else the distribution is huddled over, as much out of sight as possible, and as if all parties concerned were thoroughly ashamed of such an old-fashioned fuss about trifles.

But to make a fuss about trifles was the especial characteristic of our ancestors. Perhaps it would be more just to say that there were no such things as trifles to them. Exeter hanged Bardolph without inquiry as to the value of the "pyx of little price." The Recorder of London carted off scores of wretches to Tyburn for such puny thefts as a court of petty sessions would now hesitate to deal with. And, as with the Draconic severity of our forefathers, so with their bounty. Dame Dorothy went to her rest the happier for believing that every Michaelmas and Lady Day, for ever, eight poor old women should, at the church door, receive green gowns, black shoes, and grey cloaks, with "viii pence in money," and ale, meat, and loaves, and should carry candles in procession through the streets, and sing for the repose of their benefactress. It would have shocked Dame Dorothy could she have beheld, with the eye